The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

Col. SIM. JOHNSON, one of the editors of the late Washington *Union*, who several months ago was appointed Consul to Havre, has tendered his resignation. The office, however, is not open for competition.

So numerous have applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that in order to facilitate responses thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will be required until next year.

Secretary TOUCEY has returned from his northern trip.

A letter received from Secretary FLOYD, from the Virginia Springs, states that his health is slowly improving.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 1.

This city and Jefferson County give the Opposition ticket about eleven hundred majority. MALLORY, Opposition for Congress, has eleven majority. Returns from the interior are too meagre for any conclusion to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, August 2—1 A. M.

As far as heard from the Ashland District for Congress is close.

In the Fifth Congressional District BROWN, Regular Democrat, is probably elected over JEWETT, Independent.

Meagre returns from the Second Congressional District show a large Opposition gain. MALLORY, as far as heard from, has 900 majority over HOLT.

Additional from California.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Overland Mail, of the 8th ult., reached the city last night, and we glean some additional items of intelligence from the San Francisco newspapers.

Reports from Carson's Valley indicate the election of Major DODGE as Delegate to the next Congress.

The loss by the fire at Weaverville, on the 5th of July, is estimated at upward of $100 000.

Great excitement existed in Nevada and Eldorado Counties in consequence of the discovery of new and extensive gold diggings on Walker's River, east of the Sierra Nevadas.

The two hundred thousand pounds of coffee, sent to San Francisco by the Captain of the *Messenger Bird*, had been seized in that city by the Sheriff, on account of the owners. The sloop-of-war *Warren* left San Francisco on the 6th ult. for Panama.

Advices from Fort Smith, Texas, state that the Creek and Cherokee Indians are at open hostilities, in consequence of several murders committed by the former tribe. Four hundred Creeks were armed and awaiting the movements of the Cherokees.

Convention of Colored Men in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

A quite numerously attended Convention of colored people met to-day in a room of the Tremont Temple, to take into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential canvass, and the best means for advancing the moral, social and political condition of the race. Delegates were present from all the New-England and several other States. The Convention organized as follows:

President—GEO. W. DOWNING, of Rhode Island.

Vice-Presidents—Ezra R. Johnson and John Y. Hilton, of Massachusetts; Amos G. Beman, of Maine; Isaac Rice, of Rhode Island; Wm. Anderson, of Connecticut; the Rev. A. N Freeman, of New-York; Wm. Still, of Pennsylvania, and Jared Gray, of Illinois.

WM. WELLS BROWN, CHAS. L. REMOND, and other leading philanthropists and agitators are present. It is proposed to continue the Convention three days.

A colored military demonstration also took place to-day, in commemoration of the West India emancipation, which wound up with a ball in the evening at the armory of the Liberty Guards.

The *élite* of the colored residents and strangers attending the Convention assembled at a levee in Faneuil Hall this evening.

Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The steamships *Indianola* and *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 29th ult., have arrived here.

There had been 230 deaths from yellow fever at Reynosa.

On the 22d ult. Gen. DEGOLLADO was at Tampico actively preparing for a new campaign.

Gen. GARCIA was at Matamoras, endeavoring to obtain additions to his force.

The Juarez decree had been most enthusiastically received.

The five million conducta was on its way to Brownsville.

It was reported that SANTA ANNA was at Coquetal, but this was not believed.

The Case of Mrs. Shaw Settled.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have settled the case with Mrs. SHAW, of Needham, who was injured upon their road some eight years ago, by the payment to her of $24,738—the total of the verdict and costs obtained by the plaintiff in the Supreme Court.

Condition of the Steamer Huntsville.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The firemen succeeded in suppressing the fire in the hold of the steamship *Huntsville* after it had burned for twelve hours. Her cargo, consisting of 780 bales of upland Cotton; 800 bbls. of Flour; 100 tierces of Rice, besides a large quantity of peaches and water-melons, was saved. The amount of the loss is not estimated as yet.

Murderous Assault by a Discharged Convict.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Aug. 1.

At Waterbury, on Saturday night, a savage assault was committed on the person of JAMES SHANNON by JOHN RIGGS, who was recently discharged from the State Prison. SHANNON was stabbed in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. RIGGS was brought to this city to-day, for safety, as a large crowd assembled in Waterbury had threatened to lynch him.

An Indian Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

Advices from St. Joseph, of the 30th, state that a band of Omaha Indians had been attacked, on the Plains, by a large party of Sioux, and seventeen killed and the same number wounded. The Omahas took five Sioux' scalps. The fight took place on the night of the 23d, about 100 miles from Decatur, in Nebraska Territory.

Movements of the President.

BEDFORD, Penn., Monday, Aug. 1.

President BUCHANAN, accompanied by Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON, Miss LANE, Judge BOWLIN and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, left this village to-day for Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Monday, Aug 1.

The President and party arrived here this evening, from Bedford, stopping at the Revere House. He will leave to-morrow morning for Washington.

Wool Fair at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 1.

A Wool Fair will be held here August 4. Fine samples of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Wool have already been exhibited. The public sales will commence on the 5th of August.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 1.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL'S Line, reached her wharf yesterday. All well

Marine Losses in July.

There were nineteen American vessels reported lost and missing during the month of July—five ships four barks, and ten schooners, Twelve of these were wrecked, three abandoned at sea, one was sunk, and one reported missing. The value of the vessels, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $450,000. The following are their names, &c.:

SHIPS.	Where From.	Where Bound.
Stalwart	New-Orleans	Liverpool.
Indian Hunter	Motile	Liverpool.
John Wade	Bangkok	Hong Kong.
Sarah Minot	New-Orleans	Liverpool.
F. S. Perley	New-York	San Francisco.
BARKS.		
Palestine	San Francisco	Washington.
Phœnix, whaler of Nantucket.		
Julia Cartner, wrecked at San Francisco.		
Elm	Boston	Africa.
BRIG.		
Fr, (Spanish)	New-Orleans	San Sebastian.
SCHOONERS.		
C B. Knudson	New-York	Port Lavacca.
Frank, whaler, of Mystic.		
Kedron	Philadelphia	Dighton.
Enterprise	Havana	Carthagena.
Joseph Allen		
Spy	New York	Edenten, N. C
Sarah Bartlett	Galveston	Boston.
Roslyn yacht	Ponchartrain	New York.
Wm. Chesnut, (wrecking vessel, of Key West.)		
F. A. Hall	Philadelphia	Olenfuegos.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Teutonia and the Ocean Queen.

Important Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

Explanation of his Motives for Closing the War.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PEACE.

INTERVIEW OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

Austrian Order of the Day Announcing the Pacification.

EXTRACTS AND DETAILS OF NEWS.

The screw-steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th ult., arrived here yesterday morning, and the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, from the same port, on the 20th, arrived late last night.

The general outlines of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

From our London files of the 18th we derive various details of striking interest.

A Paris letter in the second edition of the London *Times*, of July 18, and dated on the evening of the 17th, says:

"A private letter from Cremona, of the 13th inst., states that the wounded soldiers in the hospitals there are well attended by the surgeons of the town, and are going on favorably. Accounts from Brescia are by no means so satisfactory. They state that there are more than 11,000 wounded soldiers in that town, and a species of putrid fever has set in, which the French call *pourriture de l'hopital*. The deaths are, unfortunately, very numerous."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the arrival and reception of the Emperor:

"The Emperor arrived this morning at St. Cloud. He reached the Lyons terminus at 10 o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (Chemin de Fer de Ceinture) to his destination. The Imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at 10¼ o'clock, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans Gate, which communicates with the Palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced at 9 o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the attendants, male and female, of the Palace, assembled at the entrance. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand, ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the Imperial carriage appeared it was hailed with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which rose from both sides of the railroad. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were warmly saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return; no one, as you are aware, belonging to the military household of the Emperor fell in the campaign, with the exception of Gen. COTTE, and he died of apoplexy. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and, taking the Prince by the hand, entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace. The Emperor attended mass at 12 o'clock in the chapel attached to the residence, and received the Ministers at 1 o'clock.

Prince NAPOLEON is expected to-morrow or the day after. His entry will probably be as quiet as that of the Emperor, as nothing is said about triumphal arches or any such displays. I suppose all that is reserved for the 15th of August, when the festival of the Assumption, the fête of the Emperor, and the liberation of Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," will be all celebrated at one and the same time.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the intimacy between the French and Austrian Governments is likely soon to be as great as it was four or five years ago, but there never can be anything like friendship between the two Emperors, as FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria is not the man to forget that LOUIS NAPOLEON has wrested a province from him.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated the 12th inst., announces that the troops encamped there, to the number of 200,000, with the exception of part of the artillery, had marched to the frontiers of Germany under the command of Gen. Prince BARIATINSKI. It was believed among military men at Warsaw that an understanding had been arrived at between the Emperors of Russia, Austria and France, by which the kingdom of Poland is to be reëstablished, Venetia secured to Austria, and the frontier of the Rhine to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* notes the suppression of that sheet in France: "The second edition of the *Times* of Friday, due on Saturday; and the first and second of Saturday, due yesterday, were stopped at the post, and have not since been delivered. For what reason this petty act of authority was resolved on I know not. The person who has control in these matters is, I regret to say, M. DE LAGUERRONNIERE, himself a journalist of long standing, of no mean distinction, and of decided Liberalism."

The Editor of *La Gironde*, of Bordeaux, received a warning from the Prefect of the department for an article on the peace concluded at Villafranca, which, the enlightened man who fills the post of Prefect says, "contains comments anti national, and calculated to mislead public opinion as to the glorious peace concluded at Villafranca."

Some interesting experiments were made lately at Vincennes to ascertain the accuracy in firing and distance traversed by a new musket bullet, proposed to replace the Minié bullet fired from rifles. It is said that the new ball, independently of its superiority both in precision and distance, offers the remarkable advantage of being fired from a smooth barrel, by which the rifle barrel can be dispensed with, which is so difficult to load and troublesome to keep clean during a campaign. Of the different projectiles, half as many more of the new than of the Minié bullets struck the target at 600 yards; and at 800 yards the respective numbers per cent. were thirty-nine of the former and fourteen of the latter. A still more extraordinary fact is, that the new ball will kill at a distance of 1,500 yards, while the rifle ball is not effective at more than 1,000 yards. Major NAPIER, the Director of the Imperial School of Firing, is the inventor of the new bullet.

It was reported in official circles in Paris that a proclamation is to be published shortly after the Emperor's arrival, explaining more clearly than in the proclamation to the army the terms on which peace has been concluded.

A Turin letter states that when the Emperor NAPOLEON announced to King VICTOR EMMANUEL the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, he said, "Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, "Has your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed and parted.

The Police are busily taking out of the print-sellers windows of Paris all caricatures that might be displeasing to the NAPOLEON III., late enemy, but now close friend of the "young and chivalrous" FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria and Venetia, and principal member of the Italian Confederation. Letters from Turin state that all the portraits of the Emperor NAPOLEON which were publicly exhibited have suddenly disappeared. These two facts together speak volumes.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the castle of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on Saturday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, and at once issued an imperial manifesto, explaining his motives in concluding peace. The Emperor repeats the accusation first made in the order of the day at Verona, and says he was induced to make peace by the holding back of his natural federal allies, *whose mediation promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding with his opponent.* The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers will run again to Venice, and will also very soon run to the East.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* states that since the peace the Austrian army has "almost recovered its original strength and confidence." Recruiting for the army has ceased throughout the Empire.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, July 20:

"The Budget, although it has dispelled any expectations that may have been entertained of a loan, has not exercised material influence on the Stock market. The general feeling regarding it is not completely satisfactory. It is regretted that there was not even an allusion to such points as the expediency or otherwise of an export duty on coal, the equalization of the sugar duties, the better adjustment of the probate duty, &c. The necessity that the increase in the income tax should be all levied in a single half year is wholly disputed, since any requisite temporary advance on the security of its future collection could be obtained from the Bank of England. There is a feeling that nothing could be more calculated to prejudice the existing ardor for national defence than a large and inequitable income tax.

Consols opened on Tuesday morning with a dull appearance at 95⅜@⅝, and upon a few sales declined to 95. Subsequently there was a rally to 95½@¼, but the market was totally without animation. Money was in demand at the Bank *minimum* in the open market. Foreign Stocks have been less active, and the general tone was rather flat. The closing price of the French Three ℔ Cents. on Tuesday evening was 68f. 25c., showing no alteration. In the Foreign Exchanges the rates on Vienna and Trieste were again less unfavorable for those places. Amsterdam was slightly higher. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank on Tuesday. In Belgium the rate of discount has been lowered from 4 to 3 ℔ cent. Bar Silver has within the last few days been in much demand, and the nearest price is now 62s. ⅝d. Mexican Dollars are also inquired for at about 61s. ½d. ℔ ounce."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 20.

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. TROPLING, Count DE MORNEY and M. BAROCHE, addressed congratulatory speeches to his majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said:

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause, which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the want of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The Meeting of the Two Emperors—Order of the Day of Francis Joseph—Italian, German, French, and English Estimates of the Peace—The Condition in which it Leaves Italy.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VILLAFRANCA, Monday, July 11.

I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the day before, I could not have witnessed more than I did. Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for 9 o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, NAPOLEON III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. FRANCIS JOSEPH soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor NAPOLEON was composed of Marshal VAILLANT Gen. MARTIMPREY, Gen. FLEURY, the officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal VAILLANT was seen in conversation with Baron DE HESS. NAPOLEON III. and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body-guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. CARLO MORELLI, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed the night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without anyone being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. Whilst the interview was going on I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining seated on their horses, while others had dismounted. But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything; all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal VAILLANT and Generals MARTIMPREY and FLEURY the honor of shaking hands with them. The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid *cortége* was on the way back to the place from which it had started. The Emperor of the French entered Valeggio a little after 11.

"VALLEGGIO, Tuesday, July 12.

You will know by telegraph that an interview took place yesterday morning, at Villafranca, between the two Emperors, and that peace is as good as concluded. This was the cause of the delay which occurred in the movements of the troops towards their cantonments, and the departure of the Emperor.

The interview was fixed for yesterday morning, at Villafranca. The Emperor, accompanied by Marshal VAILLANT, Generals MARTIMPREY and FLEURY, his military household, the Cent Gardes, and a squadron of Guides, started at 7 A. M. from Valleggio on horseback. He arrived at Villafranca, which is about five miles distant, a little after 8 o'clock. The Emperor of Austria had not yet arrived, so the Emperor NAPOLEON went out on the road to Verona to meet him. When he saw him approach he took off his cap, and at the same moment stretched out his hand, and the two sovereigns, after shaking hands, returned to the pavilion which had been prepared for them. When about to return the Emperor NAPOLEON wished to give the *pas* to his colleague and adversary, but the latter insisted on passing after the victor. For more than an hour did the interview last, both smoking cigarettes. Pen, ink and paper were on the table, and were used. Those who were outside could see the two sovereigns, but, of course, not hear what was said. More than once the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH seemed much moved; there are those who pretend to have seen even tears in his eyes. When the interview was over the two sovereigns came out, and presented to each other their *cortége*. Among the Austrian Generals of note there were HESS and WIMPFFEN.

By 11 o'clock A. M. the interview was over, and the Emperor went back to Valleggio. The interview had evidently been very satisfactory, for His Majesty appeared to be in excellent humor. He had scarcely dismounted when the King arrived on horseback, and a short time after him Prince NAPOLEON, in a kind of *fourgon*.

"Peace is signed; there remains scarcely any doubt about it. Equally certain it is that it was the work of the two Emperors, without any mediation. The first step was made by the Emperor of Austria, and the conclusion is owing to the moderation of the Emperor of the French. Indeed, if I am rightly informed about the basis on which peace has been concluded, his moderation was so great that it leaves his programme incomplete. Italy was to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic; no Austrian was to tread on Italian soil, and the conditions which were agreed upon make Venice the apanage of an Austrian archduke. Lombardy is to be Piedmontese, and the Legations, together with the Duchies and Tuscany, to form a Confederation. These, I am assured, are the basis on which the two Emperors have agreed, and I think the information is correct, for Count CAVOUR, who, as I wrote to you, has come up to Monzambano, and is still at the Sardinian headquarters, has tendered his resignation, as he does not think himself justified in signing a peace which is in contradiction with the principle of Italian unity and national independence, which has been the guide of his whole policy.

If he wishes to be consistent he cannot well do otherwise, for, with the new arrangement, an Italy united and independent becomes more difficult than before. It is one of those hybrid creations, this peace, which can satisfy neither the Austrians nor the Italians. At any rate, to judge by the attitude of the Austrian officers who accompanied their Emperor in this painful step, they seemed deeply impressed by the humiliation which they were suffering together, with their sovereign. It was rather too closely resembling the famous interview after the battle of Austerlitz, in consequence of which the German empire ceased to exist and the empire of Austria began. It was the second great humiliation since that time. As for the Italians, there is only one feeling among all those I have spoken with—a feeling of deep disappointment. The whole movement, from its very beginning, was taken out of their hands. They were systematically kept back, their protectors taking initiative and leading them as they thought fit. The Italians trusted to promises, and, instead of evoking their national energy, followed their leaders. Now they have lost an opportunity of exerting themselves for their great aim, and must take whatever their protectors choose to give them. It is but justice to say that the Sardinians make no exception in this respect. Almost all the officers, without exception, feel themselves as if guilty of a crime. They threw themselves, heart and soul, into a war which was to have made Italy free and united, and they are paid now for their services by the annexation of Lombardy.

This evening the Emperor dines with the King at Monzambano; he will go back the same evening to Valleggio, and to-morrow on to Milan. Nothing is certain yet about the King's departure. Prince NAPOLEON'S corps goes after all to Rivoltella."

From another Correspondent.

When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH insisted on the Emperor NAPOLEON entering first. The Emperor invited FRANCIS JOSEPH to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting-room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor NAPOLEON laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelop, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation, the Emperor NAPOLEON, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the house, the Emperor NAPOLEON conversed an instant with Baron HESS, while FRANCIS JOSEPH spoke with Marshal VAILLANT. Their Majesties then briefly inspected their escorts. The Emperor of Austria was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides that he openly expressed his admiration. He also asked whether these soldiers formed part of the Imperial Guard.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The following is the exact text of the Emperor of Austria's order of the day announcing the peace:

"Depending on my rights, on the enthusiasm of my subjects, on the courage of my army, and on the natural allies of Austria, I waged war, in order to maintain inviolate the existing treaties.

My subjects I found willing to make any and every sacrifice. Sanguinary conflicts have proved to the world the fearlessness and heroism of my gallant army, which, although it is inferior in number to the enemy, and has lost thousands of officers and private soldiers, is full of strength and courage, and joyfully looks forward to the renewal of the struggle. Being without allies, I yield to the unfavorable political relations, it being my first duty to avoid shedding, to no purpose, the blood of my soldiers, and demanding useless sacrifices on the part of my people I conclude peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio.

From my inmost heart I thank my army, which has again proved to me how completely I can depend on it in future wars. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VERONA, July 12, 1859."

THE ITALIAN ESTIMATE OF THE PEACE.

There are rumors at Paris that the utmost disgust at the Villafranca arrangement prevails there, and that Count CAVOUR'S friends and admirers are most unwilling to submit to the disappointment which the King appears to be resigned to.

Another letter-writer says: "I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and 'order' maintained by French and Austrian troops conjointly. I can see no other rational prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafranca. *En attendant* there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's proclamation has been spat upon and defiled. This news you perhaps know. I give it you as certain, but it has of course been suppressed here.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th simply states in a line, without any comment, that the preliminaries of peace were signed on the 12th.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, Count CAVOUR'S organ, does not conceal its dissatisfaction at seeing Venice remain in the hands of Austria. As regards Count CAVOUR'S resignation, it attributes it to the insufficiency of the terms of peace imposed upon Austria, which being quite contrary to his expectations, rendered it impossible for him to remain in office.

Correspondence of the London Times.

STATE OF FEELING IN TURIN.

TURIN, Friday, July 15, 1859.

I experience difficulty in defining to you the present state of things in Turin. It is a sort of chaos of uncertainties and regrets, with which are combined a very little hope and a great deal of indignation. There cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the effect here produced by the conclusion of peace on the bases proclaimed. Exasperation and dejection are to be read upon the countenances of all. The same, I am informed, is the case in Milan, and will undoubtedly be so in a still greater degree in those Italian provinces which believe that, by the terms NAPOLEON has agreed to, all their hopes are sacrificed. Doubts remain as to details, but there can be none as to the main points. The programme has not been adhered to; Austria has not been driven out of Italy; consequently nobody is satisfied. With the countless conjectures current as to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S motives for accepting so imperfect a result from so great a war I need not trouble you, since that branch of the subject may be pursued and weighed as well in London as in Turin—probably better, since here judgment is apt to be influenced by passion. I may content myself with endeavoring to sketch the state of things here, so far as it can be seized and fixed upon paper. An utter stranger could hardly have passed an hour of the last two days in Turin without perceiving that the public was engrossed and excited by a subject of great public interest and of an unpleasant nature. He must have been struck by unmistakable signs of grief and disgust, by the gloomy brows and angry tones of the numerous groups assembled in the chief thoroughfares; and, if he understood the *patois* in which there nearly everybody converses, he would have perceived that there was but one topic of discussion and one object of denunciation. A friend, who has had a long experience of the Italian character, said to me the other day in Milan that before six months were over we should see the Emperor who has lately been extolled, adulated, and almost worshipped as the magnanimous liberator of Italy, abused as much as he was then being praised. Nothing was then known of the armistice, and the assurance so promptly realized might almost be taken for a prophecy. However his conduct may be judged in other countries, NAPOLEON'S prestige in Italy is gone. The multitude accuse him of having deceived and abandoned their cause, and the epithet of *traditore*, so ready on Italian lips, is not spared him. Three days ago not a printshop in the town but had its window full of his portraits, engravings, lithographs, and photographs without end, in every dress and attitude. Now not one is to be seen. The shopkeepers withdrew them lest their windows should be broken. I have been told there were instances of people spitting against the panes behind which they were exposed. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that in some windows his portrait was shown side by side with that of ORSINI. The Police put a stop to this. The Emperor and King were to leave Milan at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and are expected here at about 5 o'clock. Great interest is felt to see how they will be received. As regards the King there can be no doubt; none impute blame to him; on the contrary, he has raised himself in the love and respect of his subjects by his gallantry in the late war; but it is thought that, with the applause that will greet him, cries of a much less pleasing nature may be addressed to his Imperial companion, or, at the best, that his name will not be uttered except by agents posted for the purpose. Two hundred of the French police are now in Turin. The walls are placarded with various notices—one is to the effect that all the railway trains between Turin and Milan are suspended for this day; another, signed by the Commandant of the National Guard, calls upon that body to parade at 3 o'clock, in order to proceed to the reception of the King and his Imperial ally. I am assured that the National Guard has decided not to obey the summons—at a later hour I shall be able to tell you whether this report be well founded. A proclamation by the Mayor of Turin also graces the street corners and arcades—it urges the public to give a hearty welcome to the two Sovereigns, and announces an illumination for to night. The victories of the campaign are enumerated, and the tone of the document seems to betray the feeling that the public requires some stimulus to induce it to celebrate the arrival as the authorities would desire. Notwithstanding the persuasive eloquence of the worthy Mayor, it is believed that the illuminations of private houses will be of the scantiest.

EXCITEMENT IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 14.

Within a few minutes of the publication of the *Monitore* the news seemed to have spread from one end of Florence to the other. From every street and piazza the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence of the members of the Government. The utmost exasperation animated the whole assembly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticulations to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the *Monitore*. All the copies of the journal that remained undisturbed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tri-color of Sardinia in all the *cafés* were torn down and trampled under foot.

About 8 o'clock the following address was published by the Government:

"Tuscans!—The news of events which dim our brightest hopes distress the hearts of all.

"The Government participates your consternation, but we must not abandon ourselves to this feeling. We must wait till news arrives with respect to these facts, the particulars of which are not known up to the present moment. It is our duty to unite resolutely, and show by our firmness that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and free. As long as we display this firmness we shall not have lost all our hopes.

Our Envoys are already on the eve of their departure for Turin, with the object of making themselves acquainted with the true position of affairs. For the moment the manifestation of grief would but be an aggravation of misfortune. Let us preserve order, which is more than ever necessary for the salvation of our country. To-morrow the Council will meet. Together with it the Government will speak in the voice of Tuscany to VICTOR EMANUEL, in whom all our confidence is centred.

Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the yoke and subjected to the influence of Austria, contrary to its own wishes and rights.

C. BUONCOMPAGNI, Commissioner Extraordinary of VICTOR EMANUEL.
The Baron BETTINO RICASOLI, Minister of the Interior.
C. RIDOLFI, Minister of Public Instruction.
E. POZZI, Minister of Justice and Grace.
R. BUSACCA, Minister of Finance, Commerce, &c.
V. SALVAGNOLI, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.
P. A. DE CAVERO, Minister of War.
CELESTINO BIANCHI, Secretary-General of the Tuscan Government."

The whole of the night the streets resounded to the tramp of patrols of the National Guard, the citizens having immediately assembled for the purpose of reorganizing this force for the preservation of order.

DESENZANO, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

There is no longer any doubt that the night before last, that is the night which succeeded the interview of the two Emperors, the preliminaries of peace were signed on both sides. Everything connected with the negotiations, as well as the exact conditions, has been kept even more secret, if possible, than war operations were formerly. You know, probably, much more about the manner in which this unexpected result was brought about, as well as about the precise conditions on which peace has been made, than we do here at the camp. It is only by degrees that one particle of the truth oozes out after the other. Thus, in the beginning, when the armistice came to disturb the dreams of future successes, to which every one looked forward confidently, no one ever thought that peace would be as good as signed a few days later, and every one puzzled himself to find out the real motive of this sudden decision. No one had anything to go by but surmises, for even those who were employed in the matter saw only the part which parsed here, and not the strings which were pulled in the cabinets of diplomatists. Even when the chiefs of the staff met at Villafranca, to discuss the bases of the armistice, and the Emperors met two days after at the same place, the part of diplomacy in the matter was rather suspected than clearly understood.

It was the general character of the conditions which first opened the eyes to the fact that there must have been some other agency in the matter than that which we could see and trace.

The armistice could be explained without much difficulty to those who were with the army. They knew that the slowness in the advance and the stop at the Mincio were owing to the delay in the arrival of the siege material, ammunition, gunboats, &c. Every one had seen and felt the daily growing difficulty of providing so large an army on so long a line of operations with everything necessary, and the advantage which a respite would give for the bringing up of stores, and forming, as it were, a secondary base of operations. No one could dissimulate that the heat had considerably thinned the ranks, and that in spite of the reinforcements which had come up, and the soldiers who were returning from the hospitals, a campaign during the impending dog-days would make greater ravages, especially among the young soldiers, than ever the fire and sword of the enemy could. Thus, although perhaps a good deal of impatience was evinced at this sudden stoppage in the career of success just at the moment when the most difficult work was done and when every one felt confident of the result, most thought that the armistice was rather a gain than a loss.

That an armistice should be used by the Power which asked it for the opening of negotiations seemed likewise as natural as that the Emperor NAPOLEON should be inclined to listen to these overtures. It was only another instance of that extraordinary luck which has accompanied him all through his career, that, after a short campaign, Austria should be so broken down as to be ready to make peace. The acknowledged enormous losses in the battle of Solferino, and the incontestable superiority of the allied armies, gave a good deal of probability to such readiness, which, at the same time, afforded the Emperor NAPOLEON an occasion to show the world his moderation.

But all these explanations fell to the ground before the conditions which have been laid down for the future organization of Italy. Every one felt there must have been some agency behind which we could not see from the camp. The programme at the beginning of the war spoke of an "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," and the second point of the Convention was that Venice should remain to Austria and that the little Princes, the satellites of Austria, should return to their States. The programme spoke of Italian nationality, but the Convention of Villafranca spoke of a protectorate of the Pope over the Italian States, which remained more divided than before. One could scarce believe the conditions, and in vain was recourse had to all kinds of sage explanations; every one felt the key to such an enigma must lie elsewhere.

It was not long before it was found. It is now no longer a mystery. I believe that the result was mainly due to the attitude taken up by Prussia after the battle of Solferino. It was the *ultimatum* which Prussia brought forward, and which she supported with all her own weight and that of the German Confederation. From what we hear, almost immediately after the return of the Emperor of Austria to Verona the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary appeared at the Austrian head-quarters, and promised, in the name of his Government and the German Confederation, armed support to Austria if the conditions agreed to by the Emperor of Austria were not accepted by France. That is, we were, without suspecting it here, on the eve of a general war had not the Emperor NAPOLEON'S moderation averted it at the last moment.

You can scarcely imagine what an impression this piece of news has produced on the French army

the establishment of a humane and rational government in the Two Sicilies.

Italy, divided thus into five Italian States, joined together by a bond of military and maritime, diplomatic, commercial and literary unity, would find herself in conditions far different from those against which she so loudly protested two months or seven years ago. Yet the Italians are still protesting; for a part of the nation—one of their nob est and most heroic provinces—Venice—is disposed of without any regard to its immediate wishes and interests, or to the general vote and will of the country. The sacrifice of Venice is as likely to damage the popularity of the Third as it proved injurious to the reputation of the First NAPOLEON.

HOW THE PEACE IS REGARDED AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 13.

My letter of yesterday was calculated to give you a correct idea of the rapidity with which events have succeeded each other during the last three days, and also of the ignorance of the Vienna authorities of the nature of the business which was being transacted at Villafranca. On Monday official information was given to more than one member of the Diplomatic Corps that the armistice was purely and simply a military measure, and the same assurance was given to me yesterday at noon. An hour later news that the preliminaries of peace had been signed arrived from Verona, and during the night the following official telegram was received:

"According to authentic advices from Verona, the preliminaries of peace, the signature of which has already been announced, rest on the following bases:

'Both sovereigns will favor the formation of an Italian Confederation. Austria relinquishes Lombardy up to the line of the Mincio, retains the Venetian provinces, with Peschiera, Mantua and Borgoforte, and joins the Italian Confederation. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States. A full amnesty be granted to the persons compromised during the recent events.'"

Such is the information which the Government has communicated to the nation, but some other stipulations were made at Villafranca. It was agreed that the Pope should be the President of the Confederation, and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH promised to do all in his power to persuade His Holiness to agree to the secularization of the domains of the Church. This last piece of information may appear apocryphal, but it was acquired at an excellent source, and doubtless will prove to be correct. In 1851 it was well known at Rome that LOUIS NAPOLEON had formed a plan for a Confederation of the Italian States, and one or two of its principal features are still present to my memory. Then, as now, the Pope was to be President of the Italian Confederation, but the executive power was to be in the hands of Sardinia. The idea of the secularization of the domains of the Church is new to none of the Powers. It appears to me that Austria has reason to congratulate herself on being able to obtain peace on such terms; but the nation, and more particular the military part of it, is extremely disappointed with the results of the Villafranca conference. Information has been received from Verona that both officers and men are greatly depressed, as they had confidently expected soon to have an opportunity of balancing accounts with the Allies. Had the war lasted till the Fall of the year, it is possible, and even probable, that the Emperor would have lost Venetia as well as Lombardy, but it is an undeniable fact that the Austrian army has almost recovered its original strength and confidence. During the first few days after the battle of Solferino the troops were much cast down, but they recovered their spirits when some of their commanders were removed and powerful reinforcements arrived in the camp.

SOME little private information relative to the interview of the two Emperors has this morning been acquired. Exactly at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 11th the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH reached Villafranca, where he was received by the Emperor of the French with great apparent kindness, and even a show of deference. The two monarchs took breakfast and remained together until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it would appear that they settled the bases for the preliminaries of peace before they parted. In military circles it is stated that LOUIS NAPOLEON showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity for sacrificing Lombardy. "The one document," said my informant, "was a Pruso-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a dispatch, in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw her sword in defence of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy." The Empress left Luxenburg last night, and went by rail to meet the Emperor, but she will probably remain at Gratz, instead of going on to Layback as his Majesty had resolved on staying a couple of days longer at Verona than he had intended, in order to enable the Chapter of the Order of Maria Theresa at once to take into consideration the justice of the various claims made for the cross. Count RECHBERG, Prince RICHARD METTERNICH, and Count BLOME left Verona last night, and will be here to-morrow evening or on Friday morning. As no mention is made of Parma in the preliminaries of peace, it is to be supposed that the Duchy is to fall to Sardinia, but it would be the height of injustice to take from the Duchess LOUISA a country which she governed so wisely and so well. With the exception of a few Mazzinists and Philo-Sardinians, the inhabitants of Parma are more content than they are likely to be under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL, who is sure to levy far heavier taxes than the Parmesans have been accustomed to pay. Since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE UPON THE INFLUENCE OF PRUSSIA IN THE CONFEDERATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 13.

I remarked in a former letter that it was felt here that there might be a peace more mischievous than even a general war. This apprehension is already becoming general, and on grounds which seem only too reasonable. The hope of progressive improvement in Germany depends upon Prussia, and it is feared that this peace has been so eagerly accepted by Austria only in hopes of making up her losses in Italy by increased influence in Germany. Her influence, I need hardly repeat, is a repressive one. It is to Prussia that the educated classes look for further progress, and, if she uses her opportunity, they are quite in a position to assist her. It cannot be denied that in material prosperity there has been everywhere a great improvement in the last ten years. The Sovereigns of the smaller States are good-natured enough to begin to take considerable interest in the well-being of their people, and they are not sorry to be assisted in the economical part of Government by the Chambers of Commerce which have sprung up everywhere. Now, these Chambers of Commerce, if discreetly used, might prove a better means of gentle coercion, such as paternal princes require, than the Legislative Chambers which in all these little countries are a mere mockery of Constitutionalism. The general excitement which has prevailed for months still offers Prussia an opportunity for putting herself at the head of Germany. If she miss it, we must bid adieu for long years to all expectation of real Constitutional Government in Germany, and consequently to all hope of seeing the erection of a united and strong Power. Prussia alone can form the nucleus of such a State, for Germany cannot, will not, become Austrian, whatever her Princes may be; and, if unwilling to vindicate her own position, Prussia still has spirit enough to run restive to Austria.

To render the present position of Prussia intelligible to the younger generation of your readers, it will be necessary to trace in a few lines the events of the last ten years. The Diet, whose incompetency has just been so ably demonstrated by itself, was already condemned by public opinion, and by the Sovereigns themselves in 1848. When the demand for a national Parliament went forth from the Convention at Frankfort in that year, it was responded to by all the German Princes, and with their sanction legally elected representatives of all the States assembled here. The Archduke John was elected Regent, and he dissolved the Diet, whose legal existence seemed thus to have terminated. In the Parliament, which it was supposed had replaced it permanently, the Liberal-Conservative party had a small majority, and they seized the opportunity which was offered to introduce a new system of relations between the various States, at the head of which they proposed to place the King of Prussia. This Prince, who seldom knew his own mind, gave the leaders of this party to understand that if offered the Crown he would accept it; when they had obtained his election he was found ready with a refusal. This opportunity lost was the first fault. It was this that alienated FABRICIUS VON GAGERN from Prussia. But as the King willed nothing strongly, so he endeavored, after rejecting the Imperial crown, to secure the advantages it offered without incurring the attendant risks. Taking, therefore, the Frankfort programme as a basis, he struck out from it a few clauses which had been inserted to satisfy the more advanced Liberals, and, in union with Hanover and Saxony, called together a second Parliament at Erfurt to receive from the three Sovereigns a Constitution founded on this basis. It had perhaps been expected that the wordy representatives would consume years in discussing each separate article, but their leaders were too wise to give any pretext for withdrawing the offer. On the whole, it was a satisfactory one, and they at once accepted it *en bloc*, notwithstanding the good-natured exhortations of members of the Manteuffel Ministry to think well what they were about, and to take it easy. The groundwork thus laid, the deputies were sent home for six weeks, that the *opus* might be elaborated. They have never since been summoned, and the Erfurt Parliament sleeps with the heroes of Walhalla or the Seven Sleepers. This was a second serious blunder. Meantime, the materials for a third had been collected. This, touching a question of national feeling, has damaged her influence in Germany even more than the others. I refer to her conduct in the Schleswig Holstein quarrel. Whatever may be our opinion of the rights of Denmark in this case, it is certain that all Germany had but one; that Prussia loudly proclaimed her adhesion to it; that she undertook the conduct of a bootless campaign, and allowed herself to be completely duped by Austria in the end. Prussia is too fond of speaking in the blustering tone of a great State, and acting with all the hesitation of a small one. The Bund, which was dead and buried, reassembled to be more than ever the instrument of Austria, and was soon as busy as ever in its task of "not doing it." The German Liberals have, consequently, lost all confidence in the House of Hohenzollern, and unless the Prince Regent take at once some active step, it is hard to foresee the time when his family can resume the place in Europe which it held at FREDERICK the Great's death. His successors have each put a hand to undermine his work, and, except in the great movement of 1813, Prussia has never been called upon for action without failing ignominiously. The Prince Regent is known to be a man of enlightened views. In his Ministry he has men pledged to liberal ideas, and whose honesty is unquestioned. If he would save his country from the humiliations which await her, he must revive the traditions of the Erfurt Parliament, and, putting himself at the head of a moderate Constitutional movement, rally the Liberals of all parts of Germany round his throne. Thus he will create for himself an intellectual hegemony, which will develope itself into a practical leadership.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF FRENCH SENTIMENT.

From the Journal des Debats.

A comparison of the dispatch by which the Emperor NAPOLEON made known the bases of peace adopted at Villafranca with that by which the Emperor of Austria communicated the same event to his subjects gives a complete idea of the stipulations made by the two sovereigns. While informing us that Austria is to retain Venetia, the French dispatch did not indicate what would be the new frontier between Piedmont and Austria. The Austrian dispatch mentions the line of the Mincio, which removes all uncertainty as to the fate of Peschiera and Mantua, which remain in the hands of Austria. The French dispatch said nothing about the duchies, and the Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy only alluded to them in speaking of the Governments which had kept aloof from the movement, or were recalled into their possessions. The Austrian dispatch expressly stipulates the restoration of the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. The dispatch does not mention the Duchess-Regent of Parma; but it appears to us so much less probable that she is not included in this general restoration, that of all the sovereigns restored, the Duchess Regent is the one who will experience the least embarrassment in again meeting her people. Lastly, the Austrian dispatch does not represent the establishment of a confederation as an accomplished fact, but merely states that Austria agrees with France in promoting the formation of an Italian confederation. That stipulation thus becomes perfectly intelligible, for it suggests that the assent of the States which are to enter into the proposed confederation will be applied for, and that they cannot be regarded as definitively engaged by arrangements in which they have hitherto had no share.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

There is now no mistake about the matter. This is the third day since the cannon of the Invalides announced that war was at an end; the first enthusiasm at the restoration of peace has passed off; and it is now admitted on all hands that never have gigantic preparations produced more paltry effects. In the first burst of gladness at the carnage being over, the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* alone sang the military and civil genius of the Emperor, and rose in their encomiums, like the shepherds in VIRGIL'S eclogue, or the bidders at an auction, above each other. The hymn of praise, however, has become more subdued; the *Constitutionnel* is even obliged to enter into explanations, correct enough, I believe, or to apologize for the result of the magnificent promise of May last.

The *Patrie* itself, in spite of its obligation to praise everything Governmental, kept silence for some days, and left the famous dispatch standing alone in its first column, cold and shivering, without a paragraph of application to warm it. Even now its forced praise is most measured; it begins thus: "No one is more happy than we are at the return of peace. If it does not realize all we expected, nevertheless," &c. In fact, the feeling of mortification increases instead of diminishing; it is curious that it is even stronger among women than men. So puzzled are people to account for a *denouement* so much out of proportion with the design, that the strangest motives are assigned for it. They attribute it to some second projected family alliance between the Imperial family of France and one of the Italian Sovereigns. The writer of a letter from Berne, of the 14th published in the *Presse*, mentions that he heard the Duchess of Parma say, on the 10th, before the peace was signed, that she should be in Parma and in possession of her crown before six weeks were over. If M. CAVOUR has any feeling left, how keen must be his sense of humiliation, and how bitter his remorse! He destroyed with his own hand the liberties of his country as the preliminary step to her political humiliation; and her independence now actually depends on the will of her ally. It is reported that Florence and other parts of Tuscany have protested against the peace, and that the Pope has refused the "honorary Presidency" of the Italian Confederation. In a word, Italy, to liberate and organize which the war was undertaken, promises to be soon in a worse state of confusion than ever.

BRITISH OPINION—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME.

From the London Times.

Every actor in the late war thinks it necessary to apologize to the world for the Conditions of the Peace. It is something that even irresistible power should feel some homage due to outraged faith. France tells us that she would not have left that glorious work of rendering Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic so incomplete, if she had not feared to draw on a general European war. Sardinia, while swallowing her humiliation, covers her retreat from the scene with decent promises as to how she will use the gains she has acquired. Austria, more frank, declares that she has ceased to war with the Emperor of the French because she has discovered that he is her best friend. "The mediation of natural federal allies promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding." This means that of all the Powers of Europe NAPOLEON III. alone would acquiesce in Austria retaining Venetia and restoring the Archdukes. England's opinion upon this subject could not be mistaken; Prussia, notwithstanding the hatred of that nation for the French, would give no sanction to any further Austrian interference in Italy. Even Russia, engaged in manumitting her serfs and in developing her own internal resources, could not, despotic as she is, make herself a party to the scandal of Austrian tyranny in Italy. All Austria's friends were ready to pronounce her in the wrong. Her only sympathisers were to be found in the camp of her enemy. It was the champion of Italian unity and Italian liberty, it was the hope and stay of Italian patriots and Hungarian exiles, it was the enemy who in the name of freedom had struck her down that raised her from the earth and gave her back that rod of iron. Austria had been looking to England, to Germany, to Russia, for assistance against France, and in the moment of her need she found that France was the only Power which really meant what she meant. The Emperor of Austria found out this great truth while discussing his breakfast with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and he will not forget it if those new struggles ensue to which he so significantly alludes in his address to his soldiers.

However cruelly Austria's now intimate ally may have dashed the hopes of his English and Italian admirers, he has up to this time loyally kept faith with his new friend. If there was one feeling stronger than another in the Austrian breast, it must have been hatred of Sardinia. It was a hatred in which contempt entered sufficiently to increase its bitterness without diminishing its intensity. NAPOLEON has gratified this passion to an extent that ought to appease even FRANCIS JOSEPH. When WALPOLE and PULTENEY had been raised to the Peerage, WALPOLE said to his old opponent, the first time they met in the House of Lords, "You and I, my Lord BATH, are now the two most insignificant men in England." It was not true of WALPOLE, but it was undoubtedly true of PULTENEY. FRANCIS JOSEPH might address a similar phrase to the aggrandized King of Piedmont and Lombardy. VICTOR EMANUEL was a constitutional King, governing with a constitutional Minister, and uniting in himself all the patriotic affections of the whole Italian race. He is now become the humble dependent of the Emperor of the French. He is posted and proclaimed as such in the Emperor's address to his army. He is renounced and discarded by CAVOUR and all who thought that when they were serving VICTOR EMANUEL they were working out the freedom of Italy. To complete his public humiliation NAPOLEON III. has now given him one of his own followers to be his Minister in the place of CAVOUR. Count ARESE is a man against whom Austria could have nought to urge. She might herself have appointed him to Tuscany or to Modena if either of the Grand Dukes had failed her. ARESE has been, during a long life, the intimate friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He was with him in America in his young days of adventure. He was with him throughout all this campaign; and, in order that he might have a proper pretext for being constantly in the company of the Emperor, he held the official position of Sardinian Commissioner with the French Army. ARESE, moreover, is a Lombard, and not a Piedmontese. He has no embarrassing antecedents of a constitutional character. He doubtless understands the most effective means of dealing with those Italian patriots who are now cuffing and pelting the newsvenders for crying through the streets of the Lombard cities the conditions of this glorious peace.

Austria must hope that the good humor of her new protector will endure. Other questions must soon arise, which were probably not fully discussed at that friendly breakfast party. We can understand that the losses of the two armies and similar topics might readily be set aside. "If you want to make an omelet," says the French proverb, "you must not mind breaking the eggs;" but there are omelets yet to be made, and it is not quite clear how the eggs are to be laid wherewith to make them. We are now told that Europe is not to be in any way consulted upon these matters, that Austria and France will meet at Zurich to settle the terms of peace, and that Sardinia—being, we suppose, now quite tractable under the guidance of ARESE—is to be admitted to the Conference. We are no advocates for a Congress. We are glad to escape from so entangling and so unsatisfactory a task as that of giving effect to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S great scheme of consolidating despotism in the Italian peninsula. But it occurs to us that there are some questions to be settled by this Zurich Conference, which will transcend the powers of the parties to the treaty of Villafranca. These two Archdukes are to be carried back again to Modena and to Florence. Who is to do it? The army of the "Italian Confederation?" The Confederation itself is not yet in being. When it shall come into existence, of what will its army consist? If of contingents from the Italian States, then the army will of course be Italian. But in that case will Italian troops act precisely as Austria's Emperor and as Tuscany's and Modena's Grand Dukes would desire them to act? These two excellent Sovereigns were so ill advised as to rush away into the Austrian camp, instead of acting with the wisdom of that prudent and clear-sighted Princess who took a neutral position in Switzerland, and refused to seek an asylum with the enemies of her subjects. It is much to be feared that Italian troops would hardly serve those Grand Dukes, fresh from the Austrian camp, as a very trusty body-guard. We are informed also that deputations from Tuscany and Modena are already upon the point of setting forth for Paris to protest against this violent restoration, and to remonstrate with the Emperor, who, after encouraging the people to rise, is now about to replace them under the yoke of their enraged masters. Nothing but violence can come of this, unless Tuscany and Modena are to be kept quiet as Rome is now kept quiet. We might ask also whether it was arranged how the neutral States of Italy are to be made members of this Confederation. What right have the three Powers assembled at Zurich to dispose of the people of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Modena? Will Naples submit, and, if not, who shall force her? Is Rome so readily coerced? LOUIS NAPOLEON is a strong man against some people, but he has shown himself to be a coward in face of Rome. As to Austria, she still has one chance left. If she is sincere in her promise to introduce into her public laws and administration reforms conformable to the spirit of the time, she has awakened to the new conditions under which every Government must in this age hold its power. If by this phrase she means a restoration of the constitutional rights of Hungary, a more equitable Government in her own dominions, and a frank acceptance of a new order of things in Italy, then she may gain strength in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her present state of dependency upon a man whom no one yet has trusted with impunity, and Europe may enjoy peace. But if these are mere words without intention, then there is something prophetic in her anticipation that "new struggles may ensue," and events will in all probability justify the first impression created by the publication of this treaty—that it was made with the intention that it should be broken.

ACTUAL STATE OF THE "ITALIAN CONFEDERATION."

From the London Times.

The great patron of Italian independence has handed back the Italian Peninsula to the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, and the King of Naples is shooting his own Swiss Guards. Guess at that riddle who can—foretell the event who dare! We give the intelligence of the day as it reaches us, and—there it is. Had this Neapolitan news stood alone we might have ventured to offer a comment upon it. The destruction of the foreign mercenaries would have seemed to portend the early relinquishment of that oppression which for the last half century has lain like a shroud upon the gayer and sunnier section of that brilliant land. But now, who can tell? When the oppressors of Italy are gone, who shall save the Italians from their defenders? Gen. GORON and his regiments in an abrupt Transalpine way, know how to coerce the wandering lambs of St. Peter. The French bayonets and rifles are ready to repair the shortcomings of the Papal troops, and yet the Papal troops are handy enough at the work of massacre, as witness the events of Perugia. What if the unfortunate Neapolitans should be so unadvised as to trust in the sincerity of their deliverer? What if they should take Solferino as a personal fact, and presume that the bayonets of French men were not sacrificed on the field of battle without a meaning in the sacrifice? If the people of the two Sicilies should judge the present moment an apt one for the recovery of their liberties, and dare to suggest terms to their Sovereign, have they judged aright? All is yet confusion and disorder, but we see the indications of an idea, and the presence of an overwhelming force. Until now Europe has been very busy in numbering the arrays of the rival combatants of Austria and France, as supposing that these men were led out for the purposes of mutual destruction; but they must now be numbered not as foes but allies. At the present moment more than 400,000 armed and disciplined men are packed together in the northeastern corner of Italy. They obey two masters, but the two masters are of one mind. Besides this, an overwhelming French fleet—we use the word by comparison with any naval force which the Italians can bring to meet it—sweeps round the coasts of Italy, and is master of the Adriatic. The people of the Two Sicilies are but as children in the hands of the reconciled Emperors. A few Austrian and French regiments, the late garrison of Ancona, and the actual garrison of Civita Vecchia, would soon replace the Swiss regiments in the pay of Naples which have just been slaughtered or disbanded. What is the turn of the Imperial thoughts?

The great element of stability in the government of the Two Sicilies during the reign of the late King FERDINAND was ever supposed, and with reason, to be the presence of the Swiss Guards. It must be remembered to the honor of the Swiss Confederation that ten years ago they resolved that the impure agreement for the supply of Swiss mercenaries to support despotism in the south of Italy should be declared at an end. It was resolved that for the future it should be deemed an illegal act in any citizen belonging to any of the cantons to enlist himself in the service of the Neapolitan Sovereign. KING FERDINAND, however, decided that as there were two parties to the formation of a contract so there were two parties to its conclusion or renewal. The Swiss authorities might resolve that the trade in mercenaries was illegal, but he, on his side, might continue to offer the market price, and so long as the Swiss were under the protection of his flag they were safe. The Swiss regiments remained as one of the permanent institutions of Naples, and were constantly recruited from the mother country. But for their presence, King FERDINAND might have died a Constitutional King. It was because the Swiss were ready to his hand that the King, who has so lately gone to render an awful account of his trusteeship here below, was able to set aside the Constitution he had sworn to observe, and to outrage humanity by every form of oppression. But a few weeks have gone by since that sovereign has been laid in his grave, and we find his successor—a young man learned in the learning of the Jesuits, and deeply imbued with the maxims of his father—actually shooting down these trusty Swiss mercenaries with whiffs of grape and rounds of ball cartridge, and deporting those whom the ball cartridge and the grape had spared. We are not yet in a position to lay before our readers such an explanation of the transactions as is satisfactory to ourselves. We know that a spirit of mutiny suddenly broke forth in the Swiss regiments, ostensibly because the Government had wished to substitute the Neapolitan for the Swiss banners in the hands of their standard bearers. This, however, must have been a pretext, not a cause, like the story of the greased cartridges in British India. We must look beyond this if we would find the reason why mercenaries who have set the laws of their own country at defiance by the mere fact of taking service suddenly throw off the bonds of discipline and the restraints of their venal allegiance. The Swiss are a sober-minded, money-making race. They do not rush to their own destruction for the barren gratification of being destroyed, like a moth or a Hindoo.

Such account of the mutiny as we have received we have already published. It would be useless to tell the tale twice. As we are informed, there existed dissension among the men as to the war. Some were for one Cæsar, others for the other. Probably on either side it was conjectured that the end of all things was at hand. Each mercenary supposed that his calling and his mouth's pay were in danger. They had taken Louis NAPOLEON at his word, and, saw in him the irresistible liberator of Italy and the stern disbander of Swiss mercenaries. Had they but waited a few days! When once they were broken into factions, however, the spirit of faction took its course. Pierre was for Austria, François for France. The terms "Austrian" and "Frenchman" became words of opprobrium, and each soldier began to break his comrade's head. At this moment the Government, as the way of governments is, seems to have fidgeted rather than dealt with the question. There was issued an ill-timed order about the regimental standards, which acted as the lighted match upon the mine. Then began the slaughter. It would be idle to affect any sorrow for the destruction of men who had sold themselves as the tools of a tyrant; but we do fear lest the Neapolitan people should jump at the conclusion that the disappearance of the Swiss is tantamount to their liberation from the despotism of foreign troops. The French and Austrian Emperors have made friends, and will settle the affairs of the Italian Peninsula as may best agree with their own views. Now, will the sovereigns Italo have just thrown the ostensible sovereignty of Italy into the hands of their own puppets at Rome, at Florence, at Parma, at Modena, tolerate the existence of a liberty at Naples which does not exist either at Parma or Vienna?

SENSE OF THE LONDON WEEKLY PRESS.

From the Economist.

Preliminaries of peace have been signed, and the Italian war is nominally over. The Funds have risen both here and in France; there is a general jubilee of admiration and rejoicing; men throw up their caps, embrace their neighbors, praise LOUIS NAPOLEON, and go about their avocations with the feeling that great things have been achieved and great dangers averted. We can share no such sentiments. We can neither approve nor rejoice. We can well understand that tender-hearted men, to whom the horrors and sufferings of war are more dreadful than any cause is dear, may be delighted that such miseries are suspended in any manner and at any cost. We can well understand that two Emperors who have been playing at war for six weeks with the thermometer at 95 degrees in the shade, at a cost of twenty millions apiece, and who have seen 50 000 men slain or dying around them, may be sick of the sanguinary game and be willing to draw their stakes. But that practical statesmen or thoughtful observers can be of opinion that anything has been gained by such a war, or anything concluded by such a peace; that competent politicians can imagine that Italy has gained independence, or that NAPOLEON has gained honor, we are utterly unable to comprehend. In our judgment, Italy has gained nothing; the question is still open; the sore is still unhealed; while the Emperor of the French has, in the moment of apparent victory, and for the sake of a theatrical effect, abandoned all his high pretensions, and violated all his generous promises; and returns to Paris, nominally a conqueror, but in reality a defeated and dishonored man. The terms and the circumstances of this pacification render it, in our opinion, one of the most hollow, unjust, and cynical on record; and—except with reference to the personal vanity and possible ulterior designs of NAPOLEON himself—one of the most impolitic. Count CAVOUR has done well to resign. He has been bitterly deceived. Whether long-standing prejudices in favor of Napoleonism for Italy, as has often been asserted, were the cause of his French policy—or whether he thought, like the liberal party in England, ourselves amongst the number, that great as was the risk, the expulsion of Austria from Italy, which could have been accomplished in no other way was an end almost justifying that risk—he has found that Italian objects are entirely subordinated to the objects of France, who wishes to play off both Piedmont and the Pope as her instruments in regulating Italian affairs. Like his uncle, Louis NAPOLEON has not hesitated a moment about replacing Venetia, Parma (?) Modena, and Tuscany, under the influences of Austrian ascendancy, and has even fortified it by securing for Austrian Venetia that express influence in the councils of the minor States of the Italian federation, which it was the main ground of complaint against Austria that she formerly exercised without any pretence of European right. Well may Count CAVOUR and his colleagues resign, and thereby intimate to the whole of Italy that the Italian cause is, in fact, betrayed. In memorandom after memorandum Count CAVOUR has shown that this network of Austrian influence in Italy has been the one barrier in the way of Italian unity and combined constitutional action, and now he was asked to assent to a measure which legalizes that influence. He could do nothing but resign. Piedmont was crippled with a gift that only French troops can keep for her, and Austria strengthened by being enthroned beside the Pope in an association of the smaller States. But, notwithstanding Count CAVOUR'S grievous disappointment and betrayal, we maintain that both the Italian and English Liberals were right in claiming for his policy that, if somewhat rash, it at least held out a chance such as no patriot could lightly throw away. Events have amply proved two things: first, that only a power as great as France had the smallest chance of excluding Austria from the peninsula; next, that it was really, as it has proved, for the self-interest of NAPOLEON to play an at least apparently disinterested part in his policy towards Italy. That it has not proved a really disinterested game is true, but Sardinia had, we must remember, little choice in her policy. Unaided by England, constantly threatened by Austria; hemmed in in a narrow circle of despotic States which were always seizing the opportunity of copying the Austrian policy in quarreling with her—her very existence as a liberal and constitutional State depended on some successful and necessarily hazardous effort to free herself from this imprisonment. She has failed. It may be even, that the new Ministry will scarcely dare to reintroduce a constitutional system so much freer than that of her great patron. Still she has failed in a policy that was almost forced upon her in the naturally excited state of Italian liberalism. And we will not in the present hour of his trial withhold our hearty admiration from the great statesman who has so long and so ably worked for the liberation of Italy from Austrian domination, and has thrown up his great post directly it became evident that France was really endangering or ruining, instead of sustaining, that cause.

From the Examiner.

Whom will this whimsical peace, this most extraordinary treaty, satisfy? What promises does it fulfill, what hopes does it realize? Never did so much blood flow, never was so much treasure expended for so small and unworthy a return. "Italy, for the first time, will become a nation." So says LOUIS NAPOLEON to his army; but these are words only—where are the facts to support them? What is there in all the arrangements to constitute an Italian nation? The confederation will be Austrian, Austrian all over; it will infallibly take its color and character from the power that will predominate in it. Austria would singly outweigh all the liberal members of the body, but she will not be single; she will have one faithful and devoted follower in Naples; she will also have her passive tools and subservient creatures in the restored dukedoms of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, restored in defiance of the popular will, to lay nothing of her high favor with the Sovereign Pontiff, who is in future to preside over the councils and fortunes of Italy. A peace like this has of course driven Count CAVOUR into retirement. His resignation is sufficient commentary upon its articles. It was not for such poor results he called his countrymen to arms, or in an evil hour inclosed the succor of France. He was in earnest in the quarrel in which it is now clear that LOUIS NAPOLEON was not. The hopes which the other day Count CAVOUR held out in a circular to his diplomatic agents, acquainting them with the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, were well-founded, that is to say as well founded as hopes could be, built upon fair speeches. In fact the Sardinian minister only made the mistake of believing that Louis NAPOLEON really meant to do what he undertook to do in the face of Europe. The Count never dreamt of a conclusion of hostilities accomplishing nothing worth mentioning of the objects of the war. It never occurred to him that a rapid series of the most brilliant victories in the field would end in a peace so poor in its results to Piedmont and Italy. But whatever he may have expected from it, he never could have anticipated the haughty and insulting manner in which it was patched up, without Sardinia having any more voice in the transaction than if she had been wholly uninterested in it, or had borne no part in the previous struggle. This was indeed one of the most inauspicious of the many circumstances that contribute to make the peace of Villafranca almost as gloomy as war. It is a peace, in a word, that will neither please Italy nor France. The war was too short to give the French army a sufficient meal of glory. It has excited their appetite, not appeased it. And as to the opinion of the French public, it has found vent already in the columns of the *Siècle*, which has had the courage to remark: "Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years. The invincible courage of our soldiers, their generous blood will have been shed in vain. History teaches us how Austria acts in matters of domination. Therefore, no Austria, no Austrian influence in Italy—such, in our opinion, which, thank Heaven, has many adherents, is the strict execution of the French programme."

From the Observer.

The arrangement is so utterly unjust and inconsistent that it can never last. It is doubtful even if it can ever be started in working order, according to the designs of its projectors. Already Naples is insurrectionary, and the Pope demands more troops, Austria has handed over Lombardy (barring the fortresses) to NAPOLEON, who has bestowed it upon the Sardinian King. But the people of Tuscany, of Parma, of Modena, and of the Roman legations have handed themselves over to the same destination. Who will gainsay the gift? Will the Austrians return to their game of butchery in Bologna and Romagna? Will the French army, who have been led to glorious victory in the field, turn executioners in Tuscany and Modena, to impose Austrian archoukes upon the people who have driven them out in the presence of these very soldiers of France? Truly it will not be all plain sailing with the two imperial conspirators. There are a few hundred thousand Italians now with arms in their hands. Are they to be dragooned into subjection by the power that called them into the field? Perhaps the most serious objection to the so-called settlement is, that it settled nothing, and that Italy is left by this incomplete and unsatisfactory arrangement more unsettled and dangerous to the peace of Europe than ever it was before. It is but a poor consolation for Englishmen that England had nought to do in this deceptive and unfinished drama, where the curtain has so unexpectedly fallen in the middle of an act. In fact it is only the first chapter of the book that is closed, and not the last. But those who ignorantly and impatiently require England to deny her high position amongst nations, and to abjure the glorious destiny of freemen, may now see the baneful effects of "total abstinence," to which certain politicians would degrade the voice and arm of Great Britain. We have joined heartily in the general cry of neutrality for many reasons. One of these reasons may be enough to repeat. We distrusted our late rulers, and the wrong side upon which they would place us in the occurrences and preparations of last year. And we are not without fear that they would lead us into similar dangers and complications again, if they had the power. But it is clear that affairs do not go better from over abstinence. It is more than probable that we shall be again called upon to take our part in the general advance. Let us hope to be well prepared for the struggle—and, above all, with able, experienced and honest guides through the dangers and difficulties to come. We have too much at stake to allow ourselves to be made again the victims of shallow incompetence or mere party pretensions, incompatible with the honor and interests of England.

STATE OF ITALY.

Arrests at Venice—Religious Liberty in Lombardy.

ARRESTS AT VENICE.

The following letter from Venice of the 6th, although written before the late great change in affairs in Italy, is of interest, as showing the state of feeling in that part of the Austrian possessions in Italy:

"I am much afraid the people here will not have the sense to keep quiet, for yesterday an Admiral's salute of 21 guns was fired by the French, and the *gente bassa* set up a shout all over the city; and had the firing continued I am sure there would have been a rising. We expect here that the bombardment will begin within 48 hours. The Lido is so crammed with soldiers that if any more are sent they must stand on each other's heads. The Austrians set fire to a house on the Lido yesterday, and another to-day, which is burning now. I do not know what this is done for. The number of arrests which have been made has had the effect of scattering the Italians like a flock of pigeons fired into by a double-barrel. The Countess CONTARINI was seized in her palace, and thrust into a prison—the one next the Ducal Palace—with a lot of felons; refused permission to see her daughters, refused permisaion to see her servants, refused proper food, but had the felon's portion of beans and bacon served out to her. She is old and an invalid. It is said that the only charge against her is having had in her possession a proclamation of GARIBALDI'S, issued during the siege of Rome by the French. Owing to the influences of —— she is now allowed two rooms, her maid, and permission to buy proper food. The late Podesta, Signor MARCELLO, of one of the greatest families in Venice, has fled to Corfu. A celebrated advocate, named LUMBARDINI, was arrested in the early part of February on a charge of having in his possession a statue of FELICE ORSINI. He was tried by the military tribunal and acquitted. He was handed over to the civil tribunal, tried, and again acquitted, and was then told he would be liberated. Dinner was provided for him at home; the gondola waited at the prison door to take him there, when an order came from the prison authorities to detain him still. He has since been sent to Josephstaut, and is confined in a cell with three thieves, the cell originally built to hold one prisoner. There are eleven men in the prison next the Ducal Palace, arrested for smoking a pipe shaped like a boot. It was supposed to have some political meaning, because Italy is so shaped. They have already been there six months. I have seen the Government papers against them, and they are charged with no other crime. These pipes have been sold in Venice from time immemorial. I forgot to tell you that I went into the prison and saw LUMBARDINI. He is a handsome, intellectual-looking man, about forty. He told me that he was full of hope, and he seemed calm and collected. The prison had made him weak, and he had fallen away much, but his eye was bright and full of intelligence. The arrests have been fearful—120 in one night, 80 another, and so on. The city is patrolled day and night by bodies of 50 men, with bayonets fixed and guns loaded. The poor are suffering most severely, as all business is absolutely stopped. Many of the shops are closed. Some put a bill outside stating that it is closed for the present. Mr. V. has conceived a brilliant idea of having a well pumped dry and getting into it, as a cool and secure residence during the bombardment."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN LOMBARDY.

The *Presse* says: "The Governor of Milan, representing VICTOR EMANUEL, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading, and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the reflux of Austrian domination and sacerdotal intolerance than treaty or army or battlements. It will give the people a taste of enjoyment which it will be almost impossible entirely to eradicate at any future time, because the longer it lasts, the more extensively and firmly it will interlace and incorporate itself with the very life of the people. What is worthy of remark in this instance, is the fact that this is not a Protestant insurrection against a Roman Catholic institution resting its right on sacred Scripture, and deriving its growth from the overthrow of Roman dogmas, but a purely civil right exacted by Roman Catholics for the use of Roman Catholics. These have demanded and vindicated it as a political necessity of national existence."

PROMOTIONS AND DISTINCTIONS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long list of promotions in the army, all dated from Cavriana, Volta or Valeggio. Brigadier General de SAVALDINGS, of the Imperial Guard, (artillery,) is made a General of Division. Four new Brigadier Generals are created viz.: M. LANASLIE, Staff-Colonel of Artillery; M. GUERIN, Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Line; M. MIGNOT DE LA MARTINIERE, Colonel of the Second Cuirassiers of the Guard; and M. MONOIS, Colonel of the First Voltigeurs of the Guard. This set of promotions includes a so fifteen new colonels, thirteen lieutenant-colonels, &c. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives a list of upwards of 300 nominations and promotions of military men in the Legion of Honor.

General MALLINET, whose remarkable bullet furrowed cheek strikes every observer as he passes LEGRAN'S photographic collection on the Boulevard, attains the *ne plus ultra* of the Grand Cross. Generals DE LA MOTTE ROUGE, BAZAINE, VINOY, LEBRUN, and LEFEVRE, are made Grand Officers of the Order. I take it for granted that before the army makes its public entry into Paris, on its return from the war, a great many reports of generals of division and brigade will be published, from which we shall learn the names of officers, and even soldiers, who particularly distinguished

her army, but her powerful fleets must be to the other nations of the world an object, not of self defence, but of aggression. I believe sincerely that the Emperor of the French is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country, and I earnestly hope they may be maintained. But I say these friendly relations will be imperilled if, in order to guard against the possibility of an alteration of feeling on his own part or on that of his country, we are obliged to make the almost superhuman efforts which we are making and must continue to make for the purpose of keeping our navy in that state of warlike preparation which is essential to the very existence of this country. I say we desire to remain at peace, and that desire, I am sure, is shared in by the present Government; but the position of France at this moment with her powerful army, with a large and increasing navy, and the military spirit awakened in the people, whatever may be the personal objects and wishes of the Emperor, must endanger the friendly relations which should exist between us, and may lead to a war which must be fatal to the happiness and interests of Europe. [Cheers.] I look with anxiety but with confidence to my countrymen, that they will not suffer this or any other Government to slacken in those efforts which are imperatively necessary to place this country on a footing of perfect security. [Cheers] However much I may trust in the good feeling, the good wishes, and sound policy of the Emperor of the French, I echo the noble sentiment uttered the other night by my illustrious and venerable friend, Lord LYNDHURST, that whatever confidence I may have in others, I will not be dependent for the safety, honor and interests of this country on the good will or forbearance of France, or any other country in the world. [Cheers] Gentlemen, earnestly desirous as I am for the preservation of peace, I am satisfied that you go along with me in saying that it is the first duty of this country to be thoroughly prepared for self-defence: that no false economy, no niggardly parsimony, must deprive one of the best and most earnest efforts to strengthen and improve her national defences. [Cheers.] I am certain of this, that whatever demands may be made, whatever sacrifices may be asked for, by whomsoever or by whatsoever Government these sacrifices may be called for, or these demands may be made, they will be cheerfully and cordially assented to, at all events, by those whose boast it is to be the great Conservative party of this country. [Cheers.] One word more before I sit down. Remember that if we find rash measures attempted to be carried through the House of Commons there is a countervailing power in the House of Lords which may arrest their progress, and even prevent their adoption. But recollect also that it is not safe or wise to trust too much to a continued opposition between the two branches of the Legislature, and if you really desire that Conservative principles should be firmly maintained in this country, it is in the House of Commons, and not in the House of Lords, that you must struggle to support them, [Cheers.] How are you, then, to obtain for your principles and opinions that predominance which you all desire? The present is a most appropriate moment for recalling to your recollection the fact that in a few days more the preparations for the registrations will be commenced. [Cheers.] I might be able to point out to you by name a number of seats which at the last election were lost by previous apathy and neglect on the part of Conservatives which would have been sufficient to have reversed the decision of the House of Commons, and to have retained my colleagues and myself in power to the present time. Let us profit by the experience of the past. [Cheers] Remember the advice formerly given by an eminent statesman, "Register, register, register," and that advice could never come with greater weight and power than at the present moment. I earnestly ask of you, if you really value Conservative principles, not to be satisfied with your individual votes in the House of Commons, not to be satisfied with demonstrations like the present, however gratifying they may be, of the Conservative principles of the country, but to devote yourselves heart and soul to that by which alone you can secure the influence which you ought to possess, and obtain a due representation for those principles which I know largely prevail throughout the country, but which, in consequence of the apathy and discouragement of the Conservative Party, has not been realized. [Cheers.] In my own name, for I will not presume to speak for my right honorable friend, for whose able management of the House of Commons I am greatly indebted, (loud cheers,) and without whom I should have been incapable of conducting the public business, allow me to thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which you have received the mention of my name, and for having invited me to this noble entertainment; and permit me to express my fervent hope that this great party whom I have now the honor of addressing will long remain united among themselves, and that, cordially supported and assisted by the leaders of their choice, they will continue to maintain the honor and dignity of the Crown, and contribute to the greatness and prosperity of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. DISRAELI next rose, and was greeted with warm applause. He said: My lords and gentlemen, it has been stated that the period of party politics is past in England, but this meeting is not in consonance with that opinion. I apprehend we have met together to vindicate party principle and to celebrate party connexion. I have always been of opinion that party government and Parliamentary government were identical,—no party, no Parliament; because consider what must be the constitution of this country, where if not the supreme power, at least a great proportion of the authority of the State is intrusted to the two Houses of Parliament, amounting in number to not much more than 1,000 individuals! If you were for a moment to attempt to realize what must be the position of this country if there were no combination and no coöperation among those individuals, you would at once see that there could be no barrier against the authority of the Crown or the ambition of a Minister, and that it is only by party that a Parliamentary government becomes indeed practicable [Cheers] A great writer once denounced the cant of religion; and I would fain hold up to public reprobation the cant of politics. When you read, as you frequently do, that the line of demarcation between parties has ceased, and that party principles and party feeling no longer exist, you may depend upon it that some attempt is about to be made against the liberty of the country, or some important interest in it. At a moment when party is decried it behoves us to consider what has been the difference between our famous Parliament, which has so long existed, and those national assemblies which many of us have seen arise and disappear like exhalations amid scenes of continental disturbance. Their bases have been broad enough, their elements have been popular enough, the members of them have been returned, not only by an extended but by universal suffrage, yet they never took any deep root in the country—they never exercised any lengthened authority in the land, they never commanded the respect of those who were their constituents; and the only reason was that in those assemblies party did not exist, while in the Parliament of England party has existed. [Cheers.] A party may consist merely of an assembly of a few individuals, bound together by an identity of principle upon great subjects, and by subordination of opinion on minor ones. No doubt that is a good foundation for men to act together, but a great party is a fact which history can alone produce. You must have not merely great property to support it, and that, also, generally diffused; you must not only represent the predominant opinion of the hour, but you must possess traditionary influence, and that cannot be attained except by the experience and the achievements, not merely of years, but of centuries, by those opinions, sentiments and even prejudices which can only be elicited and established in a course of time; and by the recollection of what men have done who have been united together, and what fluctuations of fortune and political vicissitude they have undergone in vindication of some great cause with which they have all their lives sympathized. I venture to make these observations because it appears to me of great importance to the country, and especially to that party to which we belong, that there should be no cant encouraged on this subject. It is quite impossible that a vigorous and direct policy can be maintained in this country unless the principles of party are recognized as one of the first bonds of public life. Now, we are told that party is extinct, but in my opinion party was never so strong as it is at present, and if I wanted any proof of that I would refer to those events which have recently occurred—viz., the change of administration, and the formation of a new Ministry. (Cheers.) If that was not a party proceeding—and I do not blame it as a party proceeding—it was an altogether unintelligible proceeding. (Laughter.) Well, I believe that party feeling in this country—and it is well that it should be so—is at this moment as strong and as prevalent as it has ever been, and the only persons who will suffer by the idea which is now circulated that party feeling is extinct are the great party now represented by the company assembled under this roof. It is because I see that the greatest possible inconvenience and injury will arise from such superficial opinions being accepted so easily that I venture to take the liberty of putting you on your guard against too readily adopting a dogma for which there is no foundation, and which, if accepted, must act very much to your detriment. I apprehend, gentlemen, there are two parties in this country, and it is of the greatest importance, if we wish to do justice to the principles we profess, to the Conservative party, and to the country, that upon this subject we should have precise ideas. I hold that there are two parties in this country, and only two. There may be many opinions prevalent, there may be many noisy sections, but when you come to the question of the possession of power you find practically that there are only two parties. Now there is a party in this country which has always held that it is for the advantage of public liberty and good government that the administration of public affairs should be carried on by a federation of great families. [Cheers and laughter.] No doubt that principle is sanctioned by distinguished service, and by many memorable events; but there is another party in the State which has always held it to be the best security for public liberty and good government to maintain the institutions of the country, to uphold the prerogatives of the Crown, to support the privileges of Parliament, whether hereditary or elective, to maintain the national Church in alliance with the State, to sustain that great fabric of local government which has planted liberty throughout the land, and has been mainly supported by independent corporations, and, above all, by an independent body of magistrates. These two parties have exercised great influence on the fortunes of the country, and in their time have done good service to the State, but they are parties with distinctive principles—parties which, in my opinion, may be recognized as separate in their practice as well as in their professions. Now, there is no doubt that the last party which I have attempted to describe, and which is called the Tory Party, nearly thirty years ago, after a too protracted tenure of office, (for there is no doubt that a party too long in possession of power is apt to forget the original principles of its connection, and to lose that spirit, enterprise, and energy which are necessary in the service of a free State,) that party, I say, was caught napping by the Whigs. (A laugh.) But thirty years ago a change took place. No doubt those who were the projectors of it had, as all English statesmen have, the good of the country for their primary object, but the arrangement made in 1832, when the Reform bill was passed, was one not only injurious to the Tory Party, but calculated in every way to prevent its return to power. Now, it is of very great importance when we have so recently left office, not to suppose that these great incidents of State are mere acts of caprice. We should learn that they depend upon laws and principles of politics, which bring about inevitable results. [Cheers] Notwithstanding the great Act of 1832, which was calculated to terminate the administration of public affairs by that party which peculiarly rests on the maintenance of the institutions of this country, let it be observed that during the intervening period, on four different occasions, that party has been brought back to power, and that in spite of the wishes of its chiefs; because from 1834 to 1859, the two distinguished men who headed that party on each occasion, were certainly not too ready to accept the responsibilities of office. Four times has that party been brought back to office by the feeling of the nation, and although on no occasion was its tenure of power protracted, it has retired from office with a deeper root in the country, and an increased area of public sympathy in its favor. [Cheers.] I may be reminded that in this interval there have controversies and dissensions in its ranks! that there have been individual secessions, as no doubt there have been individual adhesions; but, while these are accidents that will occupy no considerable portion of the page of history the laws of politics are as exact and as inexorable as the laws of physical nature. No great party can continue to exist which is not in due relation to the spirit of the age; and I maintain that all this time the Tory party has undergone a process of re-organization and re construction, until it has arrived at that position which the necessities of the country and the spirit of the time alike require. [Cheers.] It is now a great confederation, prepared to assist progress and to resist revolution. [Cheers.] We have arrived at this commanding position at the very moment when it was devolved upon us to abandon power; but there is no inconsistency in the situation if we examine the past. We have seceded from office because of the powerful machinery which was devised in 1832 to prevent us from gaining office, but we did so unquestionably with public respect. We relinquished office with the confidence and approbation of the country. [Cheers.] That is capable of satisfactory demonstration; and this is the proof—that those who ejected us from power have laid down no good ground why that expulsion should have taken place. [Renewed cheers.] It is perfectly clear, therefore, that we have been driven from power because of the great engine that was invented for that purpose more than a quarter of a century ago, and which, though enfeebled by the lapse of time, though no longer supported by the sympathy of an excited people, has still been strong enough to effect this particular object. But that we have quitted office from accident, not from a principle, is established by the fact that the indictment against us is merely that we did not possess a majority. [Cheers.] The remedy for this lay with the people of this country. We recurred to the sense of the constituencies, and our appeal to them has been completely warranted by two circumstances—first of all, by greatly increasing our numbers in the House of Commons, and, secondly, by returning every member connected with the other party who voted for us before the dissolution. Yet, notwithstanding these unquestionable proofs of public sympathy, our Government was defeated. What, then, could have insured its success? Why, merely that the demonstration in our favor should have been stronger than it was; for we were not defeated because the country did not respond to our appeal. It did so respond, and in the two ways I have indicated. It is, therefore, perfectly evident that the feeling of the country is in favor of our party, and that all that is required is that that feeling should be increased, and that those who are disposed to support us should "register."[Cheers.] I will not attempt to penetrate the political future, and say whether the horizon will assume the aspect of peace or war. My noble friend has commented on these topics with the thought and vigor which always distinguish him. There are very different opinions held on these two great subjects. There are some who believe that the principle of peace will predominate, and will result in the multiplied industry of man, and in the increased material prosperity of the people. This opinion is extremely prevalent, and supported by very great authorities. On the other hand there are those who cannot forget that the richest portions of Asia and Europe are in the possession of decaying and almost defunct Powers—that the strongest positions in the world are in possession of the smallest States. They see at work those circumstances which produce the reconstruction of empires, and they cannot believe that such a result can be brought about except by the arbitrament of the sword.

But, whether there be peace or war in coming years, it is equally important that in this country we should encourage and support the existence of a great constitutional party—a party confident in its principles, proud of its traditions, and courageous in its national policy. If we are to have war, such a party to lead the national spirit and marshal the national resources is as important as fleets or armies. [Cheers.] If, on the contrary, we have peace, and if the curiosity of a progressive age and progressive country be directed to an examination of our institutions, I need not remind you that the existence of such a party is equally necessary, and may be equally useful. But we must remember that, when we have to deal with the Constitution of an old European country, we are not like men who fashion commonwealths in a wilderness. We have to consider prescriptive rights, habitual influences, and all that complication of opinion, sentiment and prejudice which exists, and can exist there only, in a community whose institutions are consecrated by custom. [Cheers.] It is this reverence for tradition which makes this ancient and free country in which we live shrink from empirical and unnecessary change, and which makes our statesmen less free to alter even to improve. If, then, peace is to prevail, and the scrutiny of the nation to be turned to the revision of its institutions, what would be the position of the country which had not in it a great constitutional party? I am quite sure when that hour arrives that there will be none among us who will not proclaim all sympathy with the new idea that party government is out of fashion, and party spirit no longer to be respected. Our freedom and security depend upon the maintenance of party, and what I would impress on those whom I have now the honor to address is that we should not now regard this as an assemblage merely to celebrate a casual sentiment, but as an occasion on which to express our conviction that it is our duty, as Englishmen, each in his own sphere, to do all in our power to uphold those principles and support that party which we believe are indissolubly connected with the stability of our institutions. [Cheers.] My lord and gentlemen, I have now to thank you, not only for the great honor done me by asking me to be your guest today; but also to offer you my gratitude for the generous confidence which now for many years you have been pleased to extend to me. [Loud cheers.] I know well that your confidence during that period has stood many tests and many trials. In times of great difficulty I have experienced from you a forbearing and favorable construction of my conduct. Do believe me when I say unaffectedly that at those anxious periods I have been sustained by some conscious rectitude of purpose. [Renewed cheers] I can truly say that from the earliest moment when I gave my attention to public affairs I have ever had it as one of my main objects to restore the power and repute of the great party to which we are proud to belong, and which I believe to be intimately bound up with the welfare and renown of this country. [Cheers] My connection with that party has existed in days of trial and comparative adversity, but I have never ceased to have faith in its destinies, because I believed it was founded on principles to which the great body of the nation responded. In attempting, however humbly, to regulate its fortunes, I have always striven to distinguish that which was eternal from that which was but accidental in its opinions. I have always striven to assist in building it upon a broad and national basis, because I believed it to be a party peculiarly and essentially national—a party which adhered to the institutions of the country as embodying the national necessities, and forming the best security for the liberty, the power and the prosperity of England. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. T. BARING, M. P., then proposed "The Earl of Malmesbury and the members of the late Cabinet," briefly eulogizing their services, and expressing his belief that hereafter the wonder of the nation would be, that the late change of Government had been made with so little cause.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in returning thanks, said—My lords and gentlemen, if I have ever been annoyed for a single moment, at the false and inexcusable charges made against me of sacrificing the dignity and honor of the Crown, all those feelings would pass away now that I stand here to receive the too flattering compliment just paid to me. [Cheers] At this late hour, (nearly 12 o'clock,) gentlemen, you will not expect from me a speech on foreign affairs. You have had what your noble Chairman called the toast of the evening; I am sure you would not be grateful to me if, by prolonging my remarks, I made this toast the toast of the morning. [A laugh] It would not, however, be respectful to this assembly if I did not offer a few words on the present momentous crisis. I have seen within the last few days in a public journal notoriously the echo of the opinions of our present Prime Minister,—and, what is perhaps more important, the echo also of the feelings of the French Government,—a deliberate article addressed to the national pride of the people of England, telling them that their country is degraded, that it has become a Power of secondary importance owing to the conduct of the late Government, and all because in the extraordinary peace just made England has not been consulted. Now, as one who was recently responsible for the direction of public affairs, I congratulate you to-night that the Ministers of England had nothing to do with that peace. [Cheers] It is plainly and unmistakably the act of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria, and nothing done by the Government of this country can have had anything to do with the adoption of the convention. Consider what would have been our position if we could have been involved as parties to that arrangement. The same journal to which I have alluded, and the speech of the noble viscount who inspires it, urged that we should have taken part in what they call the emancipation of Italy, and not have permitted France to strike alone. Well, if we had interfered it must have been by sea, and if our fleet had been added to that of France how would it have been employed? In bombarding the beautiful city of Venice, and destroying its marble palaces! and for every Austrian killed by our shot a dozen Italians would have been slain. But, even if we had joined in these operations, and there was to have been an armistice, do you think that we should have been consulted any more than the King of Sardinia, who, as far as we know, after all the achievements of his army in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy [cheers, and a laugh,] until he was informed that hostilities were at an end. Our Admiral in the Adriatic would have suddenly seen a boat approach his ship bearing a flag of truce, and a French officer would have stepped on board to tell him that as soon as he pleased he might return in all happiness and peace to Portsmouth. [Cheers and laughter.] That would have been our position if we had joined in this war, to judge from the way in which the principal actor in the drama has dealt towards his coadjutors. The Government which carefully kept this country neutral has been expelled from office, but though its foreign policy was condemned, the present Prime Minister has undertaken to follow the course which it had "chalked out." I do not feel much confidence in this assurance. "Chalk" is a crumbling substance, and there is something perishable in the word. [A laugh.] I trust the members of the House of Commons, if I may respectfully advise them, will diligently watch during the rest of the session to see whether the lines we have traced are not effaced by the footsteps of our successors. [Cheers.] There is a neutrality in peace as well as in war, and at this moment the utmost vigilance is needed to insure that that neutrality shall be adhered to. I look with some apprehension to a possible Congress. I even approached the Conference, which I did my utmost to obtain, with considerable diffidence, and I may say dislike. But then it was a question of sparing mankind the torrents of blood which have since been shed; and for such an object the end might have justified the means. But now the situation is greatly changed. England having, in my opinion, rightly abstained from meddling in so iniquitous a war, ought equally to avoid meddling in the consequences of what I must call this most unsatisfactory peace. [Cheers] We have had congresses and conferences lately, and they attempted to settle things with which we had nothing to do. It was sought to give a Reform bill to a people of whom we know nothing—the Moldavians and Wallachians—and what is the result? A mystery and a riddle to the politicians of Europe. Let us avoid giving Reform bills to the States of Italy—Roman Catholic nations, whose ways are not ours—for the more we interfere in matters that interest other States, but do not concern us, the more we are likely to involve ourselves in inextricable difficulties. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the noble earl paid a graceful tribute to the services of Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, as his Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and also warmly acknowledged the assistance he had received while in office from Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. CORRY, whose department—the Admiralty—he described as the right arm of the Foreign Office.

The "Health of the Chairman" having been proposed by the Earl of DERBY, and drunk with great applause, the company separated after midnight.

Mexican Affairs—Conduct of Mr. Otway, the British Minister.

From the London Times, City Article, July 18.

The accounts from Mexico indicate that an active intervention on the part of the United States may be immediately expected, not in the shape of a declaration of war, since the Washington Cabinet are friendly to the Constitutional Party, but by encouragement being given to American citizens to volunteer to serve against MIRAMON. Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister, had distinctly intimated to the usurping President, as MIRAMON is considered by him to be, that under no circumstances will he be allowed to evade responsibility for the outrages lately committed. His defeat and expulsion must therefore be merely a question of time. The conduct of Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, continued to be discussed with much anger. The letters which reach New-York from American writers on this subject are, however, nearly always so mendacious in their reliance upon the ignorance and the hostile prejudices of their readers as to be totally useless to persons seeking to form an honest judgment. Hence, if there were no better evidence, the charges circulated would be unworthy of attention; but the present papers publish an official correspondence which creates an unfavorable impression. A number of British residents having addressed a memorial to Mr. OTWAY describing the atrocities committed by the troops of MIRAMON at Tacubaya—including the murder of an English surgeon who was assisting the wounded, and the seizure and intended execution under the most treacherous circumstances of an Englishman named SELBY—were kept without the courtesy of a reply for fifteen days, and then received a curt lecture on the irregularity of their proceedings. They had asked Mr. OTWAY that, under the dangerous and abnormal situation in which they found themselves, he should insist upon MIRAMON giving a guarantee that no extreme personal punishment should be inflicted upon British subjects without each case being first laid before Her Majesty's Legation. They stated themselves aware of the magnitude of the demand, but that they could see no other means of safety. In return, Mr. OTWAY told them that he would not give any serious attention to their narrative, because he had strong motives to believe that many of the circumstances were exaggerated—the person represented as an English physician being, for instance, an American, that no Government would submit to the humiliation of having their sentences revised by a foreign legation, that without any such provision the blood of an innocent Englishman would always be avenged by his country, and that for the future he would advise them to remain tranquil and to abstain from calling in question the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. He also added a flourish that he had been thirty years in the diplomatic service, and would not "permit" any censures upon acts of which the Government he represents is the sole judge—that such acts are not even to be called in question, and that in addressing him the memorialists had committed a great offence, which he felt bound to visit with "severe comment." Of course the result of this was to create a great increase of indignation and anxiety, since it would naturally be felt that the assurance to English subjects that their Government will always avenge their murder was less comforting than Mr. OTWAY appeared to suppose to those whose object in addressing him had been to prevent the necessity of their Government being called upon to afford them that posthumous assistance.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. Richard Rush.

The Hon. RICHARD RUSH, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and American Minister to England and France, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the age of 79. The following interesting sketch of his life we copy from the Philadelphia *Press*:

It becomes our sad duty to announce in the *Press* this morning the death of one of the most distinguished American citizens—the Hon. RICHARD RUSH. He died in this city on Saturday morning last, the 30th of July, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at his residence in Eighth-street, below Locust. He suffered greatly at times during his long illness, which commenced early in the Spring, but it was a great consolation to his family and friends that he was free from pain as his end approached; that he was in full possession of all his faculties, and perfectly composed and resigned; and that he passed off without a struggle. He was born in Philadelphia in August of 1780, and was in the 79th year of his age.

Few men have served the nation more faithfully in impor ant stations, and few have more honestly earned and more fully enjoyed, for an extended period, the confidence and respect of the American people. He was the second son of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose devotion as a patriot, talent as a statesman, skill as a physician, and merited reputation as a philosopher, won for him one of the proudest places in American history. His maternal grandfather, RICHARD STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, was another of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The long and useful life of RICHARD RUSH shows him to have been fully worthy of his illustrious ancestry. After undergoing the usual preliminary course of study at minor schools, he was entered as a student at Princeton College, when he was but fourteen years of age, and he graduated at that institution in 1797, when he was but eighteen years of age, being the youngest in a class of thirty-three. At Princeton he was the colemporary, if not the classmate, of CHARLES FENTON MERCER, JOHN FORSYTH, GOV. TROUPE, of Georgia; JOHN M. BERRIEN, WILLIAM GASTON, and others, since known to the country. He immediately afterwards commenced the study of the law, in the office of WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq., then one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, when but little over twenty years of age, and during the succeeding seven years was a devoted student, enriching his mind with information that proved of great service to him in his public career. From his father he imbibed an ardent attachment to the Democratic, or, as it was then styled, the Republican Party, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH being one of the few leading men in Philadelphia who maintained friendly relations with THOMAS JEFFERSON after the formation of the Federal and Republican Parties.

RICHARD RUSH was, however, too devoted a student to participate actively in politics at an early age, and and the first political meeting he attended was one in the State House yard, 1807, soon after the attack by the British on the American frigate *Chesapeake*. He delivered a speech on that occasion which attracted considerable attention by its ability, and introduced him favorably to the Democratic or Republican Party, and in the following year (1808) he was brought into great political and professional prominence by his defence of Col. DUANE, editor of the *Aurora*, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia at that time, against the charge of libel upon Gov. MCKEAN. The speech occupied nearly an entire day, and afforded intense gratification to a large body of Democrats present, one of whom embraced him as soon as it was concluded, and took him up in his arms, amid loud plaudits from the audience.

From this time he was recognized as a leading spirit of the Democratic Party, and honors and professional employment were freely tendered to him. In January, 1811, Gov. SNYDER appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and he was thus brought into intercourse with nearly all the leading political spirits of that period in the State, and gained the warm friendship of many of them. About this period he wrote a number of articles for the *Aurora* against the recharter of the United States Bank, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

In November, 1811, Mr. MADISON, then President, appointed him First Comptroller of the Treasury, which appointment, after some hesitation, he accepted, and removed to Washington to discharge its duties. In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and Mr. RUSH was selected to deliver a public oration in Washington on the Fourth of July immediately following, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The state of the country rendered the occasion one of unusual interest. A contest which has been not inappropriately styled the second war of Independence, had just been commenced, and it was important that a demonstration should be made at the National Capital which would awaken public attention to perilous nature of the struggle, and arouse the patriotic sentiment of the country. The audience consisted of the President, Heads of Departments, nearly all the members of both Houses of Congress, the Foreign Ministers, and a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The oration was a masterly production, and made a profound impression.

Throughout the war Mr. RUSH continued to write numerous articles in defence of the policy of Mr. MADISON, for the Democratic journals, and thus materially aided to neutralize the influence of the bitter attacks made upon it by the Federal Party, through its Presses and its orators.

Mr. RUSH secured the esteem and confidence of Mr. MADISON from the first moment of their acquaintance. In February of 1814, when Mr. RUSH was but a little more than 33 years of age, he was offered the post of either Attorney General or Secretary of the Treasury—both of these important offices being at the time vacant, the former by the resignation of Mr. PINKNEY, and the latter by the protracted absence of Mr. GALLATIN as a Minister to Europe. He chose the office of Attorney-General, which he held until 1817, discharging its important duties in a very creditable manner. Among his official labors during this period was the publication of a new edition or codification of the laws of the United States, which he personally superintended with great care. It consists of five volumes, and was published in 1815. Mr. RUSH has been for many years the last surviving member of the Cabinet of JAMES MADISON.

After the inauguration of Mr. MONROE, in 1817, JOHN Q. ADAMS, then Minister to England, was appointed Secretary of State, but for about six months previous to his return Mr. RUSH acted in that capacity, and thus enjoyed an opportunity, which he highly prized, of reading in the original manuscript the correspondence of the diplomats of the Revolutionary era—FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, JAY, &c.

His temporary discharge of the duties of a Secretary of State was also of great advantage in preparing him for the important position which was bestowed upon him in October, 1817—that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain. He embarked for London, with his family, in November, 1817, from Annapolis, in the *Franklin*, commanded by Commodore STEWART. This position he held from that time until 1825, a period of eight years. Many important questions arose for discussion, but Mr. RUSH was fully equal to all the trying emergencies in which he was placed, and to the advancement of the interests of the United States as far as the nature of his office enabled him to promote them.

In 1833 he published a book describing many of the occurrences which transpired during this period, and in 1845 a new and enlarged edition of the same work, under the title of "Memorandа of a Residence at the Court of London, comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1819 to 1825. Including negotiations on the Oregon question, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain."

This book created much sensation at the time of its appearance, and will always be valuable, not only on account of the light it sheds upon the life of an American diplomatist, but on account of the interesting information it furnishes in regard to the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. Our limited space prevents us from giving a minute account of the labors of Mr. RUSH during this important period. They cannot be discussed without entering largely into the history of the country. Our relations with England have at all times formed one of the gravest subjects of national solicitude, and they assumed a particularly important aspect during the period referred to.

In the Presidential contest of 1824, the name of Mr. RUSH was placed upon the Crawford Electoral Ticket in Pennsylvania. He did not return home, however, until June, 1825, but had previously been appointed by the new President, JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he served during the continuance of that Administration. He was a strenuous advocate of American manufactures, and earnestly urged Congress in his reports to provide for their protection. His connection with the Adams Administration separated him temporarily from that portion of the Democratic Party which rallied around Gen. JACKSON. Mr. RUSH having been absent from the country for eight years previous to 1825, and having been closely connected with JOHN Q. ADAMS while the latter was Secretary of State, and having also accepted a Cabinet appointment from him, it was not strange that this separation occurred.

In 1828 Mr. RUSH was nominated on the same ticket with Mr. ADAMS, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and received the same number of electoral votes. From 1830 to 1833 he resided at York, Penn., but in the latter year he again returned to Philadelphia. In September, 1833, Gen. JACKSON'S famous declaration of the causes of his removal of the deposits of the public money from the United States Bank made its appearance. The doctrines of that document were warmly approved by Mr. RUSH, who at once boldly entered the lists in its defence, and wrote many able letters against the Bank, which attracted considerable attention, and had the effect of completely reëstablishing him as a prominent member of the Democratic Party, as reorganized under the auspices of Gen. JACKSON. The old hero gave him two strong proofs of his regard and confidence—first, by appointing him, in 1835, in conjunction with Gen. HOWARD, to act as mediators between the angry disputants of Ohio and Michigan, who were greatly excited in regard to their boundaries; and, second, by appointing him, in 1836, a special agent to visit England to receive the Smithsonian bequest of $500,000, which has since been appropriated to the construction and endowment of the magnificent Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The right of our Government to this sum was questioned, and had become a subject of litigation in the English Court of Chancery, but finally, in August, 1838, Mr. RUSH had the satisfaction of returning to Philadelphia with the whole of it, and depositing it, in gold, at the United States Mint, to the credit of the National Government.

In March, 1847, he was appointed, by President POLK, Minister to France, and being our Representative in Paris at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, was the first foreign Minister to recognize the new Government. His prompt discharge of this duty was duly appreciated by the Republicans of France, and warmly approved by Mr. POLK, who, in a special Message to Congress, dated April 3, 1848, communicated Mr. RUSH'S dispatch, announcing the Revolution and subsequent occurrences, and said:

"The prompt recognition of the new Government by the representative of the United States at the French Court, meets my full and unqualified approbation, and he has been authorized in a suitable manner to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic. Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his Government and his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free Government established by the French people."

Mr. RUSH continued to act as Minister to France until his successor (Mr. RIVES, we believe,) was appointed by the Taylor-Fillmore Administration, when he returned home. This was the last public position held by Mr. RUSH.

It will be seen that few American statesmen have been in the public service for a more extended period, in important positions, than the subject of this memoir. He successively filled the offices of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General of the United States, (under the Administration of Mr. MADISON,) was acting Secretary of State for six months, and Minister to England for eight years under President MONROE—Secretary of the Treasury for four years under the Administration of JOHN Q. ADAMS—Special Agent to obtain the Smithsonian bequest—and Minister to France.

The duties of all these offices were discharged with scrupulous fidelity and signal ability.

Since his return from the French mission, Mr. RUSH has lived in retirement, residing, till within the last year or two, at his country house, called "Sydenham," a short distance from Philadelphia, where his father lived before him. He recently removed to a town residence which belonged him, in Eighth-street, near Locust, where he breathed his last. His wife, Mrs. CATHARINE ELIZA RUSH, died a few years ago, at an advanced age, while he still resided at Sydenham. She was a native of Maryland. An obituary notice appeared at the time of her death which attracted much attention, and was prepared by Chief Justice TANEY, who knew her well in early and latter life. Mr. RUSH leaves three sons, BENJAMIN, J. MURRAY, and RICHARD RUSH, Jr., and two daughters.

During the long career of this eminent American, he sustained not only an enviable political reputation, but established a name for purity of character, integrity of purpose, and sincere patriotism that may well be quoted as an example for imitation. Up to the period of his late illness, and during the intervals when his physical sufferings enabled him to do so, he continued to take the deepest interest in public affairs, indulging his literary tastes and contributing to promote the welfare of his beloved country by every means within his power. Nothing gratified him more than the society of educated public men, and no statesman of our day was at the same time more agreeable and fascinating in conversation, or more willing, in his own genial and winning manner, to furnish, from his vast experience, such suggestions and information as might benefit. He enjoyed the precious consciousness of living, as it were, among his posterity, and of feeling that there was not a vestige of party animosity in regard to himself, and above all, of knowing that in passing from the ranks of men he did not leave behind him an enemy, but surrendered his spirit to his Maker amid the respect, the reverence, and the affection of his countrymen.

The Washington Monument and the Postmasters.

From the Washington States.

The following correspondence is interesting. This manner of raising funds, though apparently insignificant, is by no means so in the aggregate. If one cent a day is paid at each post-office in the country the sum total would be $100 000 per annum:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

SIR: The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. A Society for the accomplishment of this object received a charter from the last Congress. This Society is presided over by the President of the United States, and is composed of gentlemen whose character and position entitle them to the confidence of the people.

Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work have been put in operation, and it is proposed to request the postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise, by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions, and forwarding the returns to this place.

It would seem appropriate that a monument, intended to represent the regard of the whole nation for the memory of WASHINGTON, should be erected by means of numerous, rather than of large, individual contributions, and this result can be readily attained if the postmasters will lend their assistance to its accomplishment. However insignificant by themselves the amount contributed may be, they will swell to an important aggregate if collected from all of the 30,000 post offices throughout the United States. A few cents a month transmitted regularly by each, would raise, in a few years, to raise the shaft to its intended height.

You are respectfully desired to unite with the other postmasters in forwarding this patriotic work. Special directions are appended, exhibiting such details of the plan as may be required for your guidance.

You will perceive, by the subjoined resolution and letter, that this proposal meets with the sanction of the Monument Society and of the Postmaster General. The postmasters of many of the principal cities of the Union, including those of New-York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Charleston, have already expressed their readiness to lend it a cordial coöperation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. IVES,
First Lieut. Topographical Engineers,
Engineer of Wash. Nat. Monument.

To the Postmaster of ——.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your note, suggesting that it is your purpose to request the postmasters throughout the United States to open boxes within their respective offices, for the reception of contributions to the Washington National Monument, and asking if I have any objection to this proceeding on your part, I hasten to say that I have none whatever. The erection at the metropolis of the republic of a monument which shall express the nation's estimate of the grandeur of WASHINGTON'S character, and the greatness of his services to the cause of human liberty, is an enterprise which addresses itself warmly to the patriotism of every American heart.

It is the privilege of postmasters, and others associated with the postal service, in common with all other citizens, to give to this enterprise such support as their judgment and feelings may prompt. It is as citizens, and not as officers, that their influence will be invoked, and I doubt not that, in this laudable endeavor worthily to illustrate and perpetuate the fame of the Father of his Country, they will yield to none in the promptness and earnestness of their coöperation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. HOLT.

Lieut. J. C. IVES, Topographical Engineers, Engineer Washington National Monument.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—During the month of August *ex parte* business at Chambers will be attended to from 10 to 12 A. M. Motions heard at 12 M., except on Saturdays, on which days no motions will be heard but special orders.

Before Judge Ingraham.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE ORDER OF ARREST.

Elisha W. Chester vs. *Wm. S. Roberts.*—This suit arises out of a suit of one George Stancliff against the present defendant, in which Stancliff sought to prevent him from receiving some $5,625, due from the City on certain contracts made between the defendant and the City, in which Stancliff was the real party in interest. An injunction was granted by the Court, prohibiting the City from paying this amount to Roberts, but was dissolved under an arrangement by which the money was paid by the City, and $1 875 of the amount placed in the hands of Mr. Chester, subject to a final decision of the suit. Of this amount defendant received some $365.

The plaintiff afterwards gave defendant two notes, amounting to $1 715, which plaintiff claims were to be discounted for his benefit. The defendant having retained these notes for his own use, the plaintiff commenced suit in his turn, and arrested the defendant as he was leaving the City.

Defendant moves to discharge the order of arrest, claiming that he is entitled to retain the notes on account of the money in the plaintiff's hands.

Decision reserved.

Plaintiff in person; for defendant, Mr. A. C. Ellis.

THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY AGAIN.

Joseph Finnegan et al. vs. *James Lee et al.*—The title of this suit conceals its real character—it being in reality another leaf from the financial operations of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

The plaintiffs are well known railroad contractors. They undertook in 1856–7 to build some railroads in Florida, for which purpose they were furnished by that State, as a means of raising money, with what were called Florida Bonds. They were apparently to a careless observer Bonds of the State of Florida, but a careful inspection discloses the fact that instead of pledging the credit of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails:

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Teutonia*, of the Hamburg line, arrived here yesterday, from Southampton on the afternoon of July 18, and the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, from the same port on the 20th, arrived late last night. The leading traits of her news have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec, and by intelligence obtained from the *Kangaroo* off Cape Race, and transmitted by telegraph. Our files furnish, however, details and extracts of interest.

The next intelligence from Europe will be by the Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult. She is now in her tenth day, and is about due.

A Convention of colored men assembled in Boston yesterday, to consider upon the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential campaign, and the best means for advancing, morally, socially, and politically, the condition of the colored race. It was attended by delegates from all the New-England and several other States. It is intended to continue the session of the Convention two or three days. A military demonstration of the colored population also took place in Boston yesterday, in commemoration of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated yesterday at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the colored people of the river counties. They marched in procession to a grove on the outskirts of the town, and there addresses were delivered by W. J. Watkins, of Rochester, N. Y., W. G. Strong, of Newark, N. J., and J. H. Townsend, of Hudson, N. Y., all colored men. The gathering was quite a large one.

The Hon. Richard Rush died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday last. His age was 79. Mr. Rush was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of John Quincy Adams, Minister to England and France, and had held other offices of distinction.

Mr. Paul Morphy has declined a public reception in Philadelphia, but proposes to visit that city in an unceremonious way.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an attempt was made to take action on the nominations of the Mayor for officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, but after some preliminary skirmishing, which indicated that the Board was equally divided on the question of confirmation, the nominations were laid on the table till the next meeting of the Board on Friday.

The Councilmen transacted a large amount of routine business last evening. The remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen, in opposition to the Governor's being memorialized by the Common Council in favor of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, was referred to a Special Committee. A reply to the remonstrance by a Committee of the Twelfth Regiment was also referred. Resolutions were adopted in favor of reorganizing the Regiment.

The German Turnvereins of New-York assembled yesterday at Launman's Park, where they were presented with a handsome silk banner, by the ladies, married and single, of New-York. There were several thousand persons on the ground, who spent the day in the usual manner. Mayor Tiemann was present, and, with others, made a brief address.

Colonel Herman Thorn, once a noted man in the fashionable world, died at his residence in Sixteenth-street in this City on Sunday, at the age of 78.

A suit brought by Joseph Finnigan & Co. against James Lee & Co., involving an investigation into the financiering by which Florida Railroads are built, and growing out of some of the financial management of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, came before the Court yesterday on a motion to make the Trustees of that Company parties.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder Barnard presiding. A grand jury will be impanneled to-day. The cases tried yesterday were not of great importance. During the present month, it is customary to bring only trivial cases before a jury. The weighty charges will be brought before the Recorder at a future term.

The Brooklyn Superintendents of the Poor made their annual report, yesterday, of the transactions in the Western District during the year ending the 31st of July last. By this it appears that 13,251 persons were temporarily relieved at an expense of $8,286 61, being $10,189 03 less than was expended the previous year. There were, also, 1,557 persons sent to the County Hospital and to the Almshouse. Of those relieved, 1,141 represented themselves to be widows; 834 families were supplied with medicines and medical attendance; 83 lunatics were sent to the Asylum. Of the whole number relieved 12,723 were born in foreign countries.

The cargoes of 190 vessels from foreign ports were landed in Brooklyn during the month of July last.

Yesterday, only 300 bales Cotton were sold at former rates. Flour was active and dearer. Wheat was less abundant, and new was quoted higher. The sales, however, were moderate. Corn was quite dull and decidedly lower. Provisions were heavy and prices favored buyers. Laguayra Coffee was in good demand. Sugars were somewhat less freely dealt in. Spirits Turpentine continued in request, chiefly at 45½c. ℔ gallon. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Health of the City.—Green fields and meandering streams, the fresh breezes of the hills, and the temptations of "yellow sands" are at any time sufficient to draw out of the City the denizens of crowded streets who have a love for nature; but there are hosts of our City people now wandering idly about the country, and crowding the hotels at the watering places, who do not care a straw for all the blandishments of air and landscape, and never look at a view if they can avoid it, who excuse their "following after the multitude" of fashion into the country by the pretence that they do so for the sake of their health. If this were their real object they would do quite as well to remain at home. New-York is at this moment one of the healthiest spots in the Union, and it possesses hygienic resources greater than many of the most famous Summer spas can boast of, and means of recreation and enjoyment such as no other place in the whole country can make any pretensions to. According to the Report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday at noon, the whole number of deaths in the City was but 616, being a decrease of 82 on the mortality of the corresponding week of last year. As the population of the City is considerably greater than it was then, and the number of immigrants and strangers much larger, in consequence of the revival of travel, this exhibits a very favorable condition of the public health for the present season of the year.

A great city like New-York should keep within its own limits the means of affording a change of air to its inhabitants; and the natural advantages of our situation are so great, that it will be our own fault if New-York shall fail to become itself a resort of Summer travel within a very few years.

When the Central Park shall have been completed, public baths established, the system of free drinking fountains perfectly carried out, and something like an efficient municipal system of government put into vigorous execution, the annual *villeggiatura* will cease to be a necessity for all but the avowed followers of fashion.

England and Napoleon.

The comments of the English Press upon the Peace of Villafranca, of which we present our readers with a large if not a luminous collection to-day, and the elaborate speeches of the late Derby Ministry at a Conservative funeral banquet in London, are certainly a "darkening of counsel by words without knowledge," so far as the character and causes of the Peace itself are concerned. Nothing is so plain in all these abundant criticisms as the fact that the critics really know not at all what it is whereof they affirm. "Your if," said Shakespeare, "is a great peace-maker," but the English censors of Napoleon III. are doing their best to prove master "if" a great war-maker also. It is perfectly certain that no man in all England, from the Premier that is in August to the Premier that was in January, (and it would not be easy to cover more completely the two extremes of political intelligence,) has the slightest definite knowledge of the real nature of the arrangements entered into between the Emperors of France and Austria during that long and mysterious interview over the breakfast-table of Signor Carlo Morelli at Villafranca on the morning of the 11th of July. Yet the journalists of London do not hesitate to analyze a peace, of which nothing like a draft is even known to be in existence, and to utter scathing denunciations of conditions and guarantees which probably have no being out of their brains. Nor are the English statesmen, at least of the Tory Party, one whit more just or rational.

A newspaper correspondent at Villafranca writes to London in one breath, that nobody was able to see what took place in the room which the two Emperors occupied, for the very excellent reason that, after the Emperors had gone in, they shut the door after them; and adds in the next a full, true and particular account of the way in which Napoleon pressed his omelettes and coffee upon Francis Joseph, and picked roses to pieces with his fingers while discussing the destiny of nations; and urged the Kaiser to try one of his cigarettes, which the Kaiser, notwithstanding the historical fact that he was the first Austrian Archduke in the world who ever smoked a cigar, and, in fact, scandalized the whole court of his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, by indulging in that custom at Innsbnick, in the year 1849, did gravely decline to do.

The newspaper correspondent is silly enough and reckless enough alike of truth and his own reputation for common sense. But he is no match for Lord Malmesbury and Derby. Lord Malmesbury, for instance, undertakes to justify afresh to the listening squires whose faith is large in Lords, that extraordinary style of "neutrality" which he impressed upon the English Government during his term of power. He claims that the nature of the peace signed at Villafranca bears him out in all that he advances to defend himself. And what is his argument? "Had we joined France in her demands upon Austria," says the noble descendant of grammatical Hermes Harris, himself a scorner of spelling, "we should have been obliged to fight with our fleets. Had we fought with our fleets we should have been forced to bombard beautiful Venice, and to destroy its marble palaces, and to kill at least ten Italians for one Austrian. And then one day a French officer would have come off to our Admiral in a boat to wish him a pleasant voyage back to Plymouth! And that all this would have been so, and not otherwise, is plain, from the fact that the King of Sardinia, after all his achievements in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy, until he was informed that hostilities were at an end."

This is the basis of Lord Malmesbury's whole mountain of trash; this *fact*, which in its turn rests upon his own phrase, "*so far as we know*," we knowing nothing at all on the subject! For certainly nothing at all has been communicated to the world as to the part taken by Victor Emanuel in the negotiations at Villafranca; while the appointment of Napoleon's close personal friend, the Count Arese, to the Premiership of Sardinia, and the acceptance of office in connection with Count Arese, of men like De La Marmora and Ratazzi, assuredly point to nothing like a rupture between the two sovereigns. A rupture there may have been, for this no man can with confidence either deny or affirm, but the personage who, being a responsible English public man, deliberately assumes a fact so important, which it is quite out of his power to substantiate, and proceeds to found upon that assumption an open charge of treachery and falsehood against the sovereign of a great and friendly nation, is guilty of an act, the vast stupidity of which by no means excuses either its indecency or its injustice.

Lord Derby was not more logical nor less rhetorical than his faithful henchman; and Mr. Disraeli, who was more rhetorical than both, was less logical than either of his illustrious colleagues, in dealing with this grave question of the pacification of Europe, and all of them lavished strong adjectives upon France and her Emperor, with a recklessness doubtless due in a measure to their consciousness that they are not soon likely to be called upon to put their words into the shape of procotols and dispatches. But if this excuse may avail for the beaten Tories it cannot be claimed by the reigning Whigs. And yet the liberal journalists who talked treason in Italy in the disguise of neutrality for England, are the loudest now in denouncing Napoleon III. as a traitor to the cause for which they would not have Britain so much as raise her hand; without waiting to know what those influences may indeed have been which forced him to pause in his career of victory, and to sacrifice so much of the great work he was doing, as appears to have been lost in the concession to Austria of the open highway of Italy and the gateway of Verona.

The Offal and the Hudson.—When did the members of the Board of Pilot Commissioners expire, and where were their respectable bodies interred, that all the offal of New-York should be dumped into the stream, and the shores of the Hudson for thirty miles up be converted into a funeral menagerie of dead cats and dogs? Is there not a law against such a disposition of the materials that were wont to go down to Barren Island, there to be manufactured into that ammoniacal preparation whereof a quart or two stirred in a barrel of earth and plaster made a barrel of uncqualed superphosphate of lime? The Board of Health Commissioners have conl tracted with Mr. John Green at the rate of $9,000 a year, to remove all this dead capitafrom the City, and in announcing the contract, it was added that Mr. Green contemplated carrying his purchases twenty miles away from the City in some direction not specifically named. According to a letter which we publish to-day, Mr. Green is better than his promise. He carries his good or his evils, as they may be called, twenty-five miles away, and blesses all the intervening shore with driblets of his distribution.

Nursery rhymes tell us of a certain particular cat who was dropped into a well, and of a certain particular "Johnny Green," who, as the wisdom of hoar antiquity alleges, "threw her in." At that time the world was also blessed with a certain other "Johnny Stout," who, with instant decision, forthwith "pulled her out." The denizens of the Hudson River bank have found their Johnny Green. Who will be their Johnny Stout?

Mr. John Green of the present day must do this work for himself. If, as we are tempted to hope, the nuisance of which our correspondent complains, owes its origin to the contractors that reigned ere Green was, Mr. Green should be specially energetic in doing his duty here, saving his very proper contract from a bad reputation, bringing it, as far as the nature of the subject will permit, into good odor, and preventing its very undesirable revocation.

The Peace of Zurich.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Austria and the Allies at Zurich, for the purpose of defining the terms of the settlement of Italy, will be the most positive slight put upon that venerable institution, the "balance of power," since the famous quadruple alliance of 1840. On the 15th of July in that year England, Russia, Prussia and Austria met in Congress at London with Turkey, and, without so much as notifying the Government of Louis Phillip of their intentions, signed a treaty for the pacification of the Ottoman Empire. The Allies in thus calmly ignoring the existence of France as a Great European Power, deliberately risked a war which was only averted by the timidity or the pusillanimous egotism of the "Citizen King." France clamored for a high-spirited vindication of her rights and her honor, but the Thiers Ministry was forced, by the opposition of the Court to any decisive action, into a hasty and angry resignation, and M. Guizor came into power with his theory of an "armed peace," which, like the actual English doctrine of a "strict neutrality," was in fact only a colossal way of pouting at a course of events which the pouters lacked the courage or the power to arrest. The Treaty of London was an indignity offered to France, coolly and of set purpose. The chances are, that will be more than balanced now in history by the Treaty of Zurich. The Emperor Napoleon is commending back to Europe the cup then held to the lips of France. It is he who now speaks as master of the situation, and who will settle a graver than the Oriental question without consulting the States whose good offices France has so often asked in vain, and has so often been forced unasked to endure.

The Commissioners of France and Austria are already named for this most important meeting, the Commissioner of Sardinia being indicated by the rumors prevalent in political circles to be that distinguished and accomplished statesman, the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio, now engaged in remodeling the relations of the Roman Legations with the Government of Pius IX.

Austria will appear at Zurich in the person of Count Colloredo-Mansfield, who became chief of the princely house of that name on the death of his cousin, the Prince Francis, in 1852.

Count Colloredo was bred a soldier, but has figured in the recent diplomatic history of Austria, and enjoys a high reputation for tact, liberality and good sense.

The French Envoy, the Baron de Bourqueney, is a diplomat of long standing, who thoroughly understands the internal politics of Germany, and labored, during his residence at Vienna in concert with Count Buol-Schauenstein, to bring about a good understanding between France and Austria, at the expense of Prussia. With such representatives to discuss the questions that will be brought before them, it is not at all likely that what Francis Joseph has publicly denounced as the disloyalty to Austria of her "Natural federal allies," will be left out of sight, in arranging the programme of the future of Central and Southern Europe.

Another Beggar's Petition.

It is a very fortunate thing for the national credit that the name and fame of Washington are held in too great consideration in every country of the civilized world to be affected by their eternal subjection in our own land to that familiarity which the moralist of the copybooks tells us will always breed contempt. The persons who have chivalrously pledged their services to the erection of a hideous sort of unicorn monument in the City of Washington, ostensibly to mark the tender regard of the nation for the memory of the great patriot, but really to cast the obloquy of burlesque upon a subject of surpassing dignity, have at length determined to make the undertaking as contemptible as the monument is ghastly. This "National Monument," as it is most improperly designated, is to be reduced to a pitiful dependence on the collection of pennies from Post-office clerks throughout the country. Had the proposition, made a couple of years ago, for the coinage of half cents been adopted, we should no doubt have seen a requisition made upon "the apple-women throughout the United States" for contributions of that diminutive coin towards the cost of erecting the 'National Monument."

Mr. Ives, "First Lieut. Topographical Engineers, and Engineer of Wash. Nat. Monument," has, with the grudgingly-bestowed consent of Mr. Holt, the Postmaster-General, addressed a circular "to the Postmasters throughout the country," requesting them "to give aid" for this purpose, "by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions," and the amount which these donations are expected to reach is indicated by the suggestion that "a few cents a month from each" Post-office would be highly acceptable. We do not see how, in the absence of a metallic form of the mythical "mill," it would be possible to drag the proposed National Monument lower down into the mire of national contempt. The circular, to be sure, goes very slightly into the arithmetic of the thing, and hints rather than expresses how much the contributions of thirty thousand Post-offices, at "a few cents per month from each," would amount to. Following the suggestive insinuations, we may conclude that at least four thousand dollars a year might be collected in this ingenious way, and that, accordingly, the hereditary Post-office clerks throughout the United States might have the enviable privilege of building the National Monument in the course of a century or so. It is not so stated, but we presume that in common gratitude, it would be necessary to include a letter-box and a stamp, surmounted by a gigantic wafer, in the already ridiculous design.

It is really time that this miserable *bout de chandelle* method of disfiguring the Capital were put an end to. If it be desirabre that the band-box-and-cone affair which is continually asking for capital, and continually sinking it in the yet unfinished base—like the juggler's contrivance (which it will closely resemble) for making the visitors' sixpences disappear—in the name of common sense let the money be asked for decently; or, if the money cannot be decently had, let the "Monument" remain as it is for a more cultivated and refined posterity to pull down and rebuild with something like taste and beauty. The Society to which the President of the United States lends his financial ability, in the capacity of chairman, has no more right—as in fact the Postmaster-General's reply, which we print elsewhere, adroitly insinuates—to beg of Post-office clerks than of any other employes of the Government; and we imagine that the proposed contributions, if they are ever begun, are not likely to be continued through many months. As a general rule, too, the subordinates in the Post-offices, while they are pretty rigidly worked, aie not very handsomely paid, and we cannot see either the justice or the decency of begging their pence for the completion of a work which, as men of letters—not to say of taste—they must hold to be anything but either rational or national.

The Texas Election.

Gen. Houston, after retiring forever from public life, is now running for the office of Governor in Texas against the actual Governor, Runnells, who received a regular Democratic renomination. Houston is also a candidate of the Democracy, but after an irregular fashion, his nomination coming from an "independent" body. Two years ago he was badly beaten by Runnells, Houston being then on the American or Know-Nothing ticket. In March last the hero of San Jacinto left the United States Senate uttering a solemn valedictory and bowing himself definitely off the stage. At the age of seventy he conceived himself to have reached the conclusion that political life was unsatisfactory, and that true happiness must be sought in the Arcadian peace of pastoral pursuits. For his own part, as he intimated to the Senate and the world, he intended to assume the shepherd's crook, and to end his days among his merinos on the borders of Galveston Bay. But he had scarcely reached the green pastures and still waters for which his soul panted when we behold him once more climbing the precarious and passionate "stump." At first his opponents regarded the relapsed politician with but little fear; but latterly there are indications, on their part, of some concern as to the result. Gen. Houston is evidently making a good impression on the people of Texas, and although the chances must naturally be in favor of his regularly nominated opponent, the supporters of Runnells find the contest much too warm for their comfort.

But the psychological history of Gen. Houston is not the only interesting feature of the present election in Texas. The contest appears to be turning directly and expressly upon the issue of the revival of the Slave-trade. Runnells openly favors the importation of negroes from Africa—whether after a repeal of the Federal statute or in violation of the existing law, does not appear; while Houston is flatly opposed to the traffic under any and all forms.

The prophets of smooth things, who have bidden us regard the whole matter of this agitation for the revival of the most accursed traffic which the lust of gain has ever called into being, as a purely theoretical thing, will perhaps explain to us the phenomenon under its present phase in Texas. Here, as at least appears in the programme, we have the free citizens of an American State, in the year of our Lord 1859, professing to exercise the majestic prerogatives of self-government, for the sake of stealing the labor and blasting the lives of their fellow-men. All the patriarchal aspects of Slavery—all those pleas of the vested slave interest, which only the wildest of fanatics can pretend to disregard—disappear in this case. Texas is debating, not the preservation of the rights she has, but the infliction of positive wrong beyond her borders. Inflamed by no venerable and conservative love of the things that are, but by the vulgarest love of pence and shillings, the representatives in Texas of that Democratic Party, upon whom the Democratic President of the Union professes to rely for support in the execution of the laws, are lending all their influence to the triumph of sordid greed over nationality, law, honor and common decency in one great State at least of the Confederacy. More than the good name of Texas, more than the sincerity of Gen. Houston's passion for privacy, is at stake in the coming trial. The Northern States, and, as we still choose to hope and believe, the respectibility of the Southern States also, will await the event of the impending conflict with an interest not always felt in Texan politics and Gubernatorial contests.

Requiescat in Pace.—After the disclaimer of President Buchanan, written at his Summer palace of Bedford Springs, and signed with his proper name, it would be indecent to doubt the sincerity of his desire to shuffle off the coil of the Presidency forever. The knowledge that his mind is settled on that point will be a great relief to the President's personal friends, who must feel interested in his enjoyment of mental repose; for it must have been pitiful for them to be asked to believe that the venerable man was looking to Charleston with hopes which all but himself well knew could never be fulfilled. That painful solicitude is now past. Mr. Buchanan unites his convictions with those of the country, and putting on his own black cap, passes sentence upon himself.

In the earlier days of the Republic, Presidents were habitually reëlected. Since the time of Gen. Jackson, however, this has ceased to be the rule, and we do not look to see the custom revived. We have too many patriots and statesmen now, each anxiously awaiting his turn of the White House, to allow to one occupant more than a single term, and nothing but the fatuity which power tends to develop in Presidential minds in respect to their own popularity, can account for the folly of any man's expecting a reëlection to this high post. Indeed, it would, perhaps, have been fortunate for us all had the fundamental law of the Union rendered Presidents incapable of a second term. Nothing can possibly produce a more unhappy effect upon the policy of any Administration than the desire of its head to secure a reëlection. All his appointments and many of his measures will almost necessarily be made to minister to that aspiration, and even should such not be the case, the suspicion that so it is will attach to him, causing him annoyance and embarrassment at every step.

A President may indeed attempt to protect himself at the commencement of his term by a declaration that he will not accept another nomination, but said announcement can have no binding force, being merely the statement of a resolution which he who makes it retains both the power and the right to change, and which circumstances, in his own opinion, or in that of his friends, may render it expedient for him eventually to forget. Even Gen. Jackson, the last of our Presidents who was reëlected, did something of this sort. It is not likely that we shall soon see another amendment of the Constitution, for it is difficult to move the machinery to effect one. But if that instrument were to be further modified, we know of no alteration in respect to which a general agreement of the people could so easily be counted upon as a provision limiting the enjoyment of the Presidential office to a single term.

A New Ally of the Opposition.

Our venerable and virtuous Chief-Magistrate not only peremptorily declines to be again the candidate of his party, but, if the popular voice crying out of innumerable corners of the country speak the truth, has, through his Post-master-General, gone very largely into the surprising business of making Republican votes. All this comes of the President's love of economy, which, in turn, comes of a treasury straitened by past thriftlessness, and is generating a very contemptible contraction of the mail-carrying service and whole flights of curses from thousands of letter-writing citizens. We hear from sundry places in Vermont, Michigan and our own State, that whereas, since their shire towns rejoiced in railroads they have had two daily mails, hereafter they are to be indulged with the arrival of the mail bags three times a week only; and from other more deeply secluded spots, where, since the days of Cave Johnson, the pleasant sound of the post-boy has been heard twice a week, we are assured that in the future this often shabby but always welcome angel is to appear once a week only. Possibly this new and powerful ally of Republicanism comes up to his great work of retrenchment, not so much out of fondness for the opposition as in bitterness of spirit toward the daily Press. Or, possibly, it is only a sly way of encouraging the people to renew their agitation of the demand that the mail-carrying be passed over finally into the hands of the Express Companies. There can be no doubt, of course, that this would be the safest, promptest and cheapest mode of performing the service that could be devised; and as President Buchanan delights to "move in a mysterious way," he may be thus circumventing his too confiding Post-master-General. If, however, the President is honest, and the Postmaster-General is doing his work of "retrenchment" in good faith, then both the President and the Postmaster-General are blindly digging a particularly deep pit for their own feet to fall into.

Death of Col. Thorn.—A conspicuous citizen of New-York, whose face was better known on the Boulevards than on Broadway, and whose life, were it at all becoming to write it fully here would be a most curious picture of the history and progress of American society for the last forty years; Mr. Herman Thorn, commonly called Colonel Thorn, died yesterday at his house in Sixteenth-street.

Mr. Thorn had reached the age of 78 years and although he had survived several of his children grown to manhood and womanhood, leaves behind him a family consisting of eight daughters and one son, to whom, with his widow, his handsome property passes. Three of Mr. Thorn's daughters were married to Frenchmen of rank, and one of them, Madame de Pierres, is at this time a *dame d'honneur* of the Empress of the French. Her portrait makes one of the bevy of stately beauties gathered by Winterhalter's skillful pencil about the tall and graceful figure of the lovely Eugenie, in that admirable picture of an Arcadian court now become familiar to our print-shops and our parlors.

In point of fact Colonel Thorn was more of an European than of an American in his ties and habits of life. He was, perhaps, the best type we had among us of a class of men not over large, nor perhaps very useful in our society, but interesting, as offering studies of character, to the observer and the artist. Mr. Thorn was born in New-Jersey, and was originally a Purser in the Navy, serving in that capacity under Commodore Berron. Some difficulty on board ship converted him into a *habitué* of Broadway in the days when Canal-street was a howling wilderness; and he then wooed and won the only daughter of a famous and cynical English *millionaire* of those days, Mr. Jauncey. To speak of these things is to run back beyond the memory and outside of the experience of most living New-Yorkers, and to evoke before the mind of many a venerable Knickerbocker the image of a city and of a society almost as different from the multifarious, noisy, thousand-faced metropolis in which he now leads his "still be-wildered days," as the world of Pope or Goldsmith.

Mr. Thorn went to Europe not many years after he became the master of the Jauncey estates, and there it was that he made himself, by his style of living, a sort of public character. With the exception of the Minister, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, in the days of the Restoration, no American ever maintained in Paris so magnificent a state as he. His *hotel* in the Faubourg, his dinners, his balls, his equipages, the retinue that followed him when he rode posting over Europe, (for there were postings in those days, and the railway had not come to level the duke with the bagman, and the millionaire with the mechanic,) are they not immortalized in the pages of Gavarni? The Hotel Thorn became a feature in Paris; an institution. Mr. Thorn's eldest son, who took the name of Jauncey, after marrying the sister of Madame de Metternich, (the second wife of the diplomat of the deluge just departed this life less in peace than in war,) was thrown from his horse in England on the very day which was to have put him into possession of his property. A second son, after serving creditably in the Austrian army, entered our service and died in Mexico during the war; a third made one of the myriad sensations which mark a New-York year, by carrying off the Italian singer, Barili, to South America. After a career of glitter and excitement, such as the people who write little novels to win a little money and make a little noise, delight to describe as 'romantic," Col. Thorn came back again to America, built himself a splendid house, (a really splendid house, be it observed, not a house splendid according to the papers,) in Sixteenth-street, and there among his remaining children he has now ended his days. He had been a great sufferer for several years past, and had lived in strict retirement.

His white hair, imperious bearing, and the whole striking air of the man, made him a marked figure in the panorama of our streets. He will be seen there no more; and though his life, properly speaking, withdrew him from the scope of the public eye, he had filled too notable a niche in the American social history of his times, for him to sink without a ripple into the wave that whelms us all.

A Spanish-American Organ.—Arrangements have been completed for issuing, in this City, a journal entitled *El Noticioso de Nueva-York*, to be managed with a special reference to the wants, wishes, and advantage of the Spanish-American States. The Editorial department will be conducted with the assistance of an American writer, who has been long connected with journalism, and who possesses a personal knowledge of several of the Spanish American countries, and of the questions of domestic and foreign policy affecting their interests. The general scope of the paper, which will be issued six times per month, in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles, will be at once political and commercial; and as nothing can be more desirable than that a better understanding should grow up between the citizens of the United States and our Spanish American neighbors, it is to be hoped that our new cotemporary may win success by deserving it. To this end the *Noticioso* must make itself the terror and the torment of all fillibusters, vagabonds, and political schemers, and the friend of all honest and respectable enterprises. In the belief that this will be its real character we give the new journal a cordial welcome, and wish it a plentiful lack of those whom it quaintly describes as "morose and non-paying subscribers," with an abundance of such support as it has already received from the Ministers of five Spanish American States at Washington.

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

Proceedings of Congress—New Branches of Industry—Daring Robberies in Valparaiso—Departure of the Archbishop of Santiago for Europe—The Indian Question—Sunday Theatricals at Valparaiso—Miscellaneous Items of Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Public affairs have returned to their wonted channel. Congress is in session and transacts some small business. It has just conferred on the President power, during three months, to effect changes and reorganizations in the Custom-house.

A bill has been presented to carry out the money stipulation regarding the whale-ship *Franklin*, in 1852—a case of suspected smuggling, I believe. The stipulation now is to pay $15 000 indemnity, as soon as Congress shall vote the amount.

A privilege has been asked for to set up a paper mill, with exclusion of all competition for a term of years. It is only recently that rag-pickers have had business here, as shipments have begun to be made to Europe. Shipments of bones have also commenced, to France, I believe. There is no paper mill in the country, nor on the coast, I think; and probably the demand would prove sufficient to sustain the manufacture. There would be the additional market for Bolivia and the La Plate Provinces.

Doctor David Thomas has been recognised as *Chargé des Affaires* to this Government from that of the Sandwich Islands.

Quite a number of daring robberies have been committed recently in this city. Several failures are reported also. A French cloth-jobber, named Perry, has failed in a large amount. Vega & Co., a retail and jobbing house of excellent standing, has given way.

Our Literary and Scientific Society had a pleasant evening at their last meeting, in listening to readings and recitations from Shakespeare, by Mr. Finn, a young man residing here, from Boston.

The Archbishop of Santiago is in town at present, *en route* for Europe, for his health. He has fourteen months' leave of absence allowed him by decree of the President. It has been proposed in Congress to vote him $10,000 for expenses of the voyage. He will visit Rome. The clergy of the country have shown some enthusiasm regarding his departure. I think he is a man sincere in his convictions. A banquet was given in honor of him at the Theological Seminary in the capital.

The papers are discussing now whether it would be practicable and proper to attack and conquer the Indians at the South by force of arms. The *Catholic Review* takes the negative strongly. The murder of a portion of the crew of a French vessel, the *Mozambique*, recently wrecked in Arauco Bay, and the massacre of a small force of soldiers, have been events that have inflamed the public mind against the savages recently.

On Sunday last the theatre was opened in this city for a noonday performance. This is a new desecration. It has long been the custom to open the playhouse in the evening of the Lord's Day, but this is the first time the hours of sunlight have been so appropriated: and yet what wonder, when the Archbishop himself set out from Santiago to travel to this port on Sunday last?

Mr. William Gray, an Englishman, merchant, recently returned from Peru, died a few days since; also a Mr. Rhodes, assayer, just arrived from England, has fallen a victim to dysentery. Dr. Trumbull, of medicine, is reported as having been married at Talcauhano. He is from Connecticut.

The total expenditures by our city treasury, for the last quarter of 1850, was $54 000.

Some of our Italian residents are going to Europe to bear arms in the war seemingly broken out there. They have subscribed $3,000, which they send forward for the cause.

From the extreme south of Chili we get news of dire disaster. On the 24th of May, at 10 P. M., a fire broke out in Ancud, Chiloé. It was beyond all control. The loss is reckoned at $450,000, in public and private buildings. Great distress has been caused by it. Some $20,000 are reported as having been subscribed among the opulent men of the capital for the relief of the sufferers.

In the La Plate provinces they declare they must and will go to war, in order to bring the refractory State of Buenos Ayres into the Confederation. This State boasts 4,000 men ready to enter the field, of standing and disciplined troops, besides militia, and that the people are enthusiastic to repel any invasion. Their newspapers are very rough and abusive in language.

The papers state that, "between Saturday and Sunday last, four foundlings were discovered in the streets of Santiago," and add the remark: "How deplorable is the progress of immorality thus shown to be."

The imports into Chili last year were, according to published statements, $23,649,000, said to be eight millions less than in 1857.

Commanders Goni and Serrat, of the Chili Navy, are nominated by the President, to Congress, for promotion to the post of captains, on account of recent services.

Yesterday being St. Peter's day, a procession of boats and launches was formed, and moved about the bay, bearing an image of the Apostolic fisherman. For the use of the image on such an occasion only a few hundred dollars are usually paid.

Mr. T. E. Brown, the old Englishman who left $200 000 for a foundling hospital, enjoined that always two of his own countrymen should be appointed custodians of the property. Hence the City Council have just chosen Dr. David Thomas and Mr. John Martin for the trust. SOUTH PACIFIC.

Amusements.

The Ravels opened their season at Niblo's Theatre last evening with a thoroughly crowded house. It would scarcely have been possible to have squeezed twenty more persons into the seats whence the merest glimpse of the stage was obtainable, and the audience were rapturous in their reception of their old favorites. The several appearances of Gabriel, Francois and Antoine, were signals for the most vociferous cheering and prolonged applause.

The performances of these artists are, as is well known to all the world and New-Jersey, peculiar to themselves. Made of India-rubber themselves, they train young girls and boys to ways of elasticity which are not departed from when they grow old; so that the Ravel troupe is abundantly supplied with men and women whose joints are as the joints of no other men or women in the world or the aforesaid New-Jersey. Then they are drilled to the precision of clock-work. At a certain "up bow" of the orchestra, down go all the men upon their hams, and up go all the women on their toes. At the corresponding "down bow," up go the men upon their toes, and down go the women—but it is obvious that we must not pursue the observation to its apposite termination. They turn as one man, or rather as one machine, they roll as one, they tumble as one, but they leap like forty.

Some excellent dancers were presented last evening, chief among whom was a Mlle. Francis—a very pretty girl and a clever *artiste*. Mlle. Zamperita performed on the tight-rope a thousand wonders, in the most graceful manner. Mr. Alexander also conducted himself like a gentleman and a rope-dancer, to the satisfaction of the public. And, indeed, we do not see how the admirers of this sort of intellectual entertainment could possibly get more out of a rope, in an agreeable manner, at least, than was afforded at Niblo's last evening. A child, apparently about 8 years of age, known by the bills as "Young America," also performed prodigies on the *Corde Tendue*, and risked his neck in a variety of ways for the delight of an enlightened public.

At the sale of the late Dr. Squibb's library, in Leicester-square, London, an arm-chair formerly belonging to Dr. Johnson, was sold for £10 15s.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TURNERS.—There was a general turn out of the New-York German Turnverein yesterday, and a festival at Lauman's Park, on which occasion some five or six thousand people assembled to witness the presentation of a handsome Banner to the Turner's Society. A platform was erected near the centre of the park, which was occupied by the Turner's Band, of twenty pieces, and a drum-corps of eighteen. The banner, which is the gift of ladies of the City, was placed in front of the stand. It is of a large pattern, of heavy scarlet silk and silk embroidery. On one side is the inscription:

"From the Married and Single Ladies
(Gut Heil)
To the New York Turnverein.
1859."

On the reverse side are the words

"Bahn Frei,
Fresch, Frok, Frei."

It cost about four hundred dollars. The presentation address was made by Miss LAPP, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, whose remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion the Band played "The Child of the Regiment." SIGISMOND KAUFMANN, Mayor TIEMANN and Mr. HITTEL delivered addresses. The ceremony having been concluded, the party gave themselves up to the usual festivities, which continued until six o'clock, when the Turners left the ground, followed by a large portion of the visitors, who returned to the City.

PRIZE FIGHTERS ARRESTED.—Information was given to Mayor TIEMANN, yesterday, that THOMAS WELCH, *alias* "Fatty," and THOMAS NORTON, *alias* "Crow," two well known bruisers, were in training for a prize fight, to take place in Canada, on the 9th inst. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who detailed Detectives, WILSON, POOL and WILLIAMSON to arrest the parties. WELCH was arrested at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at his trainer's, in Wil-Williamsburgh; and HORTON was arrested at the Melodeon in the Chinese Buildings about 7 o'clock in the evening. HORTON, it appears, was to have a benefit at the Melodeon, and it was part of the programme for him to give a specimen of his sparring qualities; but his arrest disappointed his friends. Both of the men were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, where they were visited by large numbers of their friends and sympathizers. The opinion of Crow's friends was freely expressed that the arrest was brought about by WELCH's friends, who, they say, fear his defeat. Crow has fought several battles, and is said to be a very expert fighter; but WELSH has never been in the prize ring, although as a "rough and tumble" bruiser in the Sixth Ward, he is believed to be without an equal. About 10½ o'clock their friends succeeded in finding a Magistrate, when they were both held to bail in the sum of $500, to appear before the Mayor this morning.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—Jones' Wood yesterday saw a spectacle to which it is comparatively unaccustomed. The Speakers' and Singers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn had a grand Temperance Festival and Picnic there, which was a moderately successful affair. This Association, of which Mr. TAYLOR, who was arrested Sunday for his persistent efforts in enlightening the minds of the people on temperance, is the President, has for its object the holding temperance meetings in every Ward of this City and Brooklyn. It was formed four months ago, and so far claims to have accomplished much good. The Rev. C. C. BURR presided yesterday, and made an address. He was assisted by Mr. HOWLETT, of Wisconsin, and others. The exercises of the day were relieved of tedium by singing and dancing. After enjoying themselves until a late hour, the company returned to the City, as they left it, by the Harlem steamboats and Third-avenue cars.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of LAWRENCE MAUD, a brakesman of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, who died on Sunday at the City Hospital, from the effect of injuries on the head, inflicted with a cart-rung in the hands of THOMAS HIGGINS. The evidence was plain that the fatal blow was given by the prisoner, but it also appeared that the deceased had been the aggressor and had struck Higgins a violent blow before the latter used the cart-rung. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by fracture of the skull, from a blow with a cart-rung at the hands of JOHN HIGGINS, on the 25th of July, 1859, at Jersey City, N. J." HIGGINS is confined in the Hudson County Jail, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday at the Mayor's office, but the business transacted was unimportant. The City Inspector offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all persons engaged in bone boiling and piggery establishments, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-ninth streets, be notified to abate the same forthwith. The same officer also reported upon the state of the fat melting establishments, particularly that of JOHN J. ECKEL, and, on motion, it was referred to the Mayor and City Inspector to consult with Mr. ECKEL relative to the same. Sundry bills for services of Health Wardens and others, amounting in the aggregate to $689 50, were presented and approved, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 3d inst.

INSTANTLY KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A carman named MATHEW RILEY, whose stand is near the Worth Monument at Madison-square, was knocked down and almost instantly killed by a runaway horse attached to a carriage. The animal became frightened, and ran down the street at top speed, coming into violent collision with the carman before he was aware of its approach, and the carriage passed over his body. Deceased was quite dead when he was picked up. The remains were taken to his late residence, in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following named members of the Detective Force were yesterday transferred to the squad of Sergeant CROFT, which has lately been organized for the protection of passengers and the preservation of order at the steamboat landings: S. SWANGLE, T. R. HUSSTON, ELISHA WILDEY, THOS. MCELROY and C. MCDOUGAL. THOMAS CHOLWELL was also detailed to the same force. JOHN BRADLEY, formerly a member of the Municipal Police, was appointed to the Sixth Precinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of EDWARD WODDY, aged 38 years, who was run over on the 6th ultimo by a train of the Harlem Railroad. The evidence showed that deceased attempted to cross the track near Forty-second-street when the cars were approaching. He was told of his danger, but did not heed the warning. The cars struck him, and he received injuries which terminated fatally.

DISCHARGED OFFICE-HOLDERS DEMANDING PAY.—Four of the deputies who were dismissed from the Tax Commissioner's Office on the 1st of July, named WARREN BRADY, DAVID W. ALLEN, GEO. W. SONTREL, WM SINCLAIR, and one clerk, named THOS. O. DAVIS, yesterday sent in their bills to the Comptroller for their salaries for the past month, thereby intimating their design to contest the legality of their removal. The bills were not paid.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LONGSHOREMAN.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on board the ship *Sunny South*, at Pier No. 46, East River, upon the remains of WILLIAM BURKE, aged 35 years. Deceased was engaged in unloading a cargo of coal, when the coal-bucket struck the plank upon which he stood, and he was knocked into the hold, receiving injuries which proved fatal.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, five feet nine inches in height, without whiskers, apparently 35 years of age, was found, yesterday, in the water, at the foot of Catharine-street. Deceased was dressed in a white linen shirt, knitted undershirt, lavender-colored cloth vest, dark cloth pants and gaiters. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

INJURING THE RAMBLE.—JOHN WARNER and EDWARD A. LIVINGSTON, two well-dressed young men, who were detected in cutting letters in the wooden seats of the Ramble in the Central Park, on Sunday, were yesterday brought before Justice BROWNELL, and after a lecture from his Honor, were let off with a fine of one dollar each.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening. Mr. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, presided. There was a large attendance, and several members were initiated into the mysteries of the Order.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the dock at Pier No. 35 East River. The Coroner was notified.

Fires.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 1 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in a shed adjoining the frame dwelling of HUGH EVANS, in Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The flames spread rapidly, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. EVANS and his wife, and a servant named MARY DIGNON, escaped. The girl was not injured, but Mr. EVANS and his wife were badly burned about the head, arms and shoulders. The flames communicated to a row of three frame houses owned by CAMPBELL & MOODY, lumber dealers, and occupied by a number of poor families, and the buildings were all destroyed. A stable in the rear was also consumed, but seventeen horses that were in the building were all taken out uninjured. The house in which Mr. EVANS was stopping belongs to ROBERT MARTIN, and Mr. EVANS and his wife were taking care of it during Mr. MARTIN'S temporary absence in the country. The loss on furniture in this house is about $3,000, not insured; the house was valued at about $4,000, not insured. The loss of CAMPBELL & MOODY is about $2,500, on which there is no insurance. The tenants in the houses of CAMPBELL & MOODY lose in all about $1,000, and none of them were insured. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT STRYKER'S BAY.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, in a hotel at Stryker's Bay, occupied by ROBERT PENOYER. The fire spread rapidly, and owing to the difficulty in procuring water, the building was totally destroyed. The loss of Mr. PENOYER is about $3,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in a flue connected with an oven in the kitchen.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—A fire occurred at about 2 o'clock in the New-York Medical College, in East Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The fire was first discovered on the upper floor nearest the roof, in the dissecting-room, and it is said to have been caused by a spark from a flue leading from a steam-engine, situated in a carpenter-shop adjoining. The damage, principally by water, to the building and the appurtenances connected with the museum and laboratories will amount to about $3,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

Police Reports.

A DISTILLER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice CONNOLLY for the arrest of Symmes Gardner, a distiller, whose office is at No. 8 Wall-street, on a charge of having obtained $14 000 from Abner Jones by false representations and fraudulent statements. Mr. Jones alleges that about the 28th of last February he and Abner W. Jones jointly owned mortgages on property in Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y., amounting to over $14,000, which they transferred to the defendant in consideration of three acceptances of the Trident Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., for $500 each, and one hundred and thirty-three shares, of $100 each, in the capital stock of the same Insurance Company. Mr. Jones further states that they received the said acceptances and stock from Gardner solely upon the representations of the latter as to the solvency and worth of the said Insurance Company, he representing that the Company had a capital stock of $150,000, all paid up and securely invested, with a surplus of over $20,000; that it did a business of $4,000 a month, and would declare a dividend in July. The complainant now accuses Gardner with having made these statements for the purpose of defrauding him and Abner W. Jones out of the mortgages in question; that defendant well knew that the Trident Insurance Company was insolvent at the time of the transfer, and that application for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the Company was then pending. Mr. Jones further alleges that at the time of the transfer the Company had suspended all business, and $40 000 of its acceptances had been issued, while its assets did not exceed $1,000. Under these allegations Justice CONNOLLY held Mr. Gardner to answer a charge of false pretences.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND SHOT BY A YOUTH.—An affray occurred at No. 36 Goerck-street on Sunday evening, which narrowly escaped a tragical termination. A man named Richard Dickson, who lives with his wife at that place, for some time back has entertained an opinion that a youth, eighteen years of age, named Edward Allen, has filled a relation altogether too intimate and familiar with Mrs. Dickson. He, accordingly determined to chastise the destroyer of his domestic peace whenever an opportunity favored. Meeting Allen in the hall-way, Dickson commenced an attack, when Allen discharged a single-barreled pistol at his assailant, the ball entering the throat. It was at first believed that Dickson had been mortally wounded, as the blood flowed freely, but an examination showed that a bash wound only had been inflicted. Allen was promptly arrested by officer Buckbee, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Justice BERNAN held him for examination.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE ITALIAN PICKPOCKET.—Francisco Spada, the desperate Italian who was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of picking pockets at Washington Market, and who attempted to stab a gentleman who assisted in his arrest, has been identified as the man who committed a highway robbery on Mr. William H. Brown, of No. 273 Goldstreet, Brooklyn, on the 3d of last February. At that time Mr. Brown was employed by Messrs. Hermann & Lathrop, of this City. He had in his possession $1 000 belonging to the firm, when Spada, observing the bills in a book in Brown's breast-pocket, made a dash at them and carried off $64. The firm did not credit this story, and discharged Brown from their employment. The truth of his statement has now been made apparent, and Spada was committed by Justice CONNOLLY, to answer the charge of highway robbery.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following detective policemen were ordered to Ward duty yesterday by Superintendent Pillsbury: Stephen Shargle, to Nineteenth Ward; Thos. R. Houston and E. H. Wildey, to Third Ward; and C. McDougall to Ninth Ward. The above officers, with Thomas Cholwell, of the Eighth Ward, were afterwards detailed as the "Steamboat Squad" and ordered to report to Sergeant James N. Croft. John Bradley, one of the old Police, was restored to duty yesterday, and assigned to the Sixth Ward.

A FIGHT PREVENTED.—A large crowd of ruffians went down to the pier foot of Seventh-street, E. R., on Sunday night to witness a fight between two of their number. The preliminaries of the combat had scarcely arranged when Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, with a posse of Police, appeared on the ground, and principals and spectators summarily disappeared.

Base Ball.

PASTIME, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ADRIATIC, OF NEWARK, N. J.

These Clubs played their return match from last season, on the Pastime grounds at Bedford, L. I., yesterday afternoon. As will be seen by the score, the Adriatics won, after a pretty and close contest:

ADRIATIC.	H.	L.	Runs.	PASTIME.	H.	L.	Runs.
Thorn, 2b	3	2		Story, c	4		0
Halstead, r. f	2	3		Barre, r. f	4		1
Carrington, 3 b	3	2		Carroll, 1 b	3		2
E. Van Houten, s. s	3	2		McNamee, 1 f	3		2
Walker, c	4	1		Boyd, 2 b	3		2
W. Van Houten, p	4	0		Reynolds, s. s	3		1
Rogers, c. f	4	0		Dayton, p	4		0
Grier, 1 b	3	2		Briggs, c. f	2		0
Valentine, 1 f	2	2		G. Holt, 3 b	1		2
Total	27	14		Total	27		10

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Adriatic	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	—14
Pastime	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	—10

SCORER FOR ADRIATIC—J. H. Holden.
SCORER FOR PASTIME—Jas Howard.
UMPIRE—C. Sniffin, of the Adriatic Club.

Cricket.

CANADA VS. UNITED STATES.

The return match between Canada and the United States will be played on the Toronto grounds on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 3d and 4th of August. This will be the sixth match of the kind. Three have been played at New-York and two at Toronto. Singular to say, the Canadians have lost each time at New-York, and won on each occasion at Toronto. It is now to be seen whether they will be equally successful in the ensuing game. Much curiosity has been aroused pending the result. No effort has been spared to secure a good Eleven. They have all, however, been selected from the upper section of the Province, some differences having unfortunately occurred between the Toronto and Montreal clubs, which it has not been found possible, as yet, to adjust in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The names of the Canadian Eleven are: Messrs. Hardinge, Thomas, and Rykert, St. Catherines; Dykes, Gait; Sharp, Hamilton; Griffiths, Clifton; Starley, Cobourg; and Parsons, Coward, Patterson and Read, Toronto. Mr. W. H. Jones, Brockville, and Mr. Johnson, London, it was expected would play, but their services could not be obtained. The umpire for Canada will be Mr. MADISON, the gentleman who acted in that capacity last year, and the scorer, Mr. BOWLEY, of Newmarket. As far as we can learn, the United States Eleven will be Messrs. Harris, Marsh, Senior, Crossley, Sharp, Higham, Wright, Gibbs, Bingham, Waller and Newhall. Every arrangement will be made for the accommodation of the public. In addition to the Club stand, there will be a large and handsome marquee erected on the ground. Both the stand and marquee will be set apart exclusively for the use of ladies and the gentlemen who may accompany them. The ground is in fine condition. So, everything taken into account, a wicket will be seen on the day of the match that can hardly be equaled—certainly not surpassed—on this Continent. We regret to be informed that the subscription towards defraying the expenses has hitherto proceeded slowly. The Committee, however, expect that on the gratifying result of their labors becoming known, the necessary sum will be raised without difficulty. We hope they will not be disappointed in this expectation. Much credit is due to them for what they have accomplished under very trying circumstances.—*Toronto Globe.*

Matters at Quarantine.

THE DISMISSED EMPLOYES OF DR. JEROME—WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE FALCON, AND WHO PAYS THE BILLS?—THE SECOND FLOATING HOSPITAL DESCRIBED.

The recent act of the Commissioners of Emigration, summarily cutting off the pay and rations of the assistants of Dr. JEROME, the physician of the Marine Hospital, produces no marked effect among the few persons remaining upon the Quarantine grounds. Still confident that their services will sooner or later come into play, they are waiting quietly an order to resume. The two chaplains, however, whose terms of service have been prolonged to the 15th of October, with pay, rations, and perquisites, take it somewhat amiss that they should be sent adrift, particularly since their pious zeal and devotion to the spiritual comfort of the sick are particularly acknowledged by the Commissioners. Is there to be no spiritual comfort for the "sick and dying" on board of the floating hospitals? Some construe this prolonging the stay of the chaplains as a special grace to Dr. JEROME, who says he is thankful for even the "benefit of clergy." As he is, nevertheless, the physician of the Marine Hospital, and by law responsible for the proper care of all the sick landed at Quarantine, and as such care implies the necessity of nurses and helpers, he expresses the belief that the State will find a way of affording him the necessary assistance. There are no patients now in the Quarantine hospital; but to as the proceedings of the Quarantine Commissioners in the preparation of a second, or supplementary floating hospital, implied their belief that sickness would, sooner or later, enter the port, he had retained the few nurses and assistants to have them at hand when wanted. The sudden arrival of a large number of sick would call into requisition all the resources at hand. The undefined position of the floating hospital *Falcon* becomes daily more perplexing to all parties. The Commissioners of Emigration take no cognizance of her, as she has neither been tendered by the Quarantine Commissioners nor accepted. The Quarantine Commissioners, it is said, are also somewhat dubious as to what the end will be of the course on which they have entered. Will it be legal for them to expend for medicines, nurses, physicians, and their maintenance, the funds committed to them for the purpose of simply providing a suitable place for the removal of Quarantine, and if not, will the Comptroller pay the bills when they are presented to him?

The persons in charge of the *Falcon* are a captain, and six men to take care of the vessel, a physician at a salary of $5 000 a year, a steward, cook and several nurses. Besides these, Dr. GUNN, in addition to his duties as Health Officer, has accepted the appointment of Physician-in-Chief. The little steam tug *Rescue* is chartered by the Health Officer for use in visiting the lower bay, and attending on the *Falcon*. She makes two visits per day, one in the morning and the other towards evening, when the requisite supplies are put on board the "floater," and the shipping at the lower anchorage are attended to by the Deputy, Dr. WALSER. There are said to be only three yellow fever patients now on board the *Falcon*, in a convalescent state. The number of vessels detained below is as yet small. The barge which the Commissioners of Quarantine have designated for the second floating hospital is still moored at the Government dock a Quarantine, not having been furnished yet. When ready she is to be moored half way between the two islands, opposite Stapleton, to serve as a kind of receiving ship for cases of an uncertain character, and for their treatment. She has not been altered in any respect, except in having a series of partitions put up on the main-deck, dividing the whole space into rooms larger or smaller, according to the uses to which they are devoted. The boards are of the cheapest and roughest kind—being those used in the erection of the shanties, now removed—and whitewashed. Short guards are attached to the sides on which to land, and windows and doors are cut in the sides to admit the light and air. The room designated for the Doctor is covered with cheap paper. A large stove is placed at one end, where the cooking is to be done, and a second-hand cask stands near it for a water tank. Through the light roof which covers the whole projects two derricks, on which are swung yards, used heretofore for hoisting purposes, which give to the hulk a rather fantastic appearance. The boat is flat, and has a most uncomfortable, jerking motion when there is the slightest disturbance of the water. A large quantity of stones have been put on board for ballast. The entire arrangement and finish of this barge has a prison-like appearance. If it had been constructed for the detention of criminals in some penal colony, it would be denounced as a scandal upon civilization; that it should ever have been seriously intended as the abode of human beings, every one who has seen it expresses much surprise. This unique craft will be anchored in the stream opposite Quarantine in a day or two.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The Superintendents of the Poor, made their annual report yesterday of relief extended to the poor of the Western District, during the year ending July 31 last. The whole number temporarily relieved was 13 251, at an expense of $8 286 61—being $10,189 03 less than they expended the previous year. The following is a tabular statement of the transactions for the year:

1858.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	Colored Persons.	Total.	Amount expended.
August	32	36	48	67	9	190	$189 00
September	19	29	27	22	4	101	133 50
October	9	8	11	10	6	44	103 49
November	24	29	31	39	5	128	132 00
December	142	275	267	347	15	1,046	633 02
1859.							
January	878	1,951	1,698	2,208	174	6,709	3,933 44½
February	459	869	781	915	109	3,133	2,491 90
March	18	27	27	30	5	107	199 38½
April	15	15	15	16	3	64	132 72½
May	14	13	12	9	2	49	113 50
June	16	12	10	18	4	60	145 00
July	16	18	11	15	2	62	133 00
Total temporarily relieved						11,694	$8,349 29½
Sent to Hospital and Almshouse						1,857	
Total relieved						13,251	
Deduct 9½ tons coal not delivered							42 65½
Total							$8,286 61

Represented to be widows.....1,141
Families supplied with physician and medicines.....834
Lunatics sent to Asylum.....83
127½ tons of coal, at $4 49.....$5,709 03½
11 loads of wood.....31 51½
Coffins and burials.....978 10
Removals.....234 00
Groceries.....1,338 50 —$8,286 61

Total number of families temporarily relieved 2,995 of which 110 are colored.

Nativities—American, 528; Ireland, 2,166; Germany, 110; England, 107; France, 7; Wales, 4; Scotland, 15; Canada, 9; Holland 8; Austria, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Spain, 2; Nova Scotia, 5; West Indies, 3; East Indies, 3; Sweden, 1; Havana, 1; Portugal, 1; unknown, 29. Total, 2,995.

ITEMS.—A small boy was drowned in a pond at the corner of Broadway and Flushing-avenue, yesterday, while at play with several companions....Fifty caulkers were discharged at the Navy-yard on Saturday last. Cause—no work....On Sunday night, the Police of the Second District made a descent upon the Sands-street House, and arrested the proprietor and several guests, who were amusing themselves at various games. Yesterday, the visitors were fined $1 each by Justice CORNWELL, and the proprietor was held to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house....The piece of land known as Hempstead Commons embraces about 10,000 acres. The town officers propose to divide this equally between all the legal voters of the town after laying out streets, public squares, &c.

DISCHARGED.—A few days ago MONTGOMERY JONES and GEORGE O'BRIEN were committed to jail by Judge CULVER, of the City Court, for contempt of Court in having refused to answer certain interrogatories put to them. Yesterday they were brought before Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when they were discharged, the Court deciding that they were illegally detained.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of July last, the Mayor granted permits to land the cargoes of 190 vessels, viz.: sugar and molasses 91, naval stores 42, railroad iron 6, salt 6, guano 4, hides and wool 11, palm oil and ivory 1, cotton 1, coffee 3, ballast 1, assorted cargoes 4.

CITY COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions, recently made in this Court, were filed yesterday:

Elizabeth Kendon vs. *George Remsen, Sheriff.*—Retaxation of costs ordered and record to be amended in conformity with law. The rest of motion denied. No costs.

William W. Huse and another vs. *Ferdinand H. Boch.* Case settled.

Fanny B. Lawrence by her guardian vs. *James N. Kiernan.*—Case settled.

John Johnson vs. *H. N. Conklin.*—Case settled on the bill of exceptions.

Lydia A. Tilley vs. *Joseph Monte.*—Case settled on the bill of exceptions.

William Robertson vs. *John W. Healey and Stephen Leahy.*—Case settled.

George Harper et al. vs. *Balthazer Scheck.*—Motion by defendant's counsel to compel plaintiff to give security for costs. Order granted.

Wm. Glenn vs. *Jacob Meyers.*—The defendant was brought up for contempt in not appearing to answer certain interrogatories as to his property. He owed plaintiff a certain sum for rent and snatched a receipt for the whole amount, whereas he had only paid part. He was directed to come before the Court, but neglected to do so. He was therefore brought up on an attachment, adjudged guilty of contempt and fined the amount of the debt with $30 costs. Fifteen days' time granted to pay.

Judge CULVER will hold a Special Term on the 27th of August—the last Saturday in the month.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

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Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

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☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The Offal Disposed of at Last.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I reside on the eastern bank of the Hudson about twenty-five miles from the City. I observe, in coming to town in the morning, that the entire shore of the river is strewed with the putrifying offal from slaughter houses, varied occasionally by dead dogs and cats.

Under what new arrangement is it that the offal and dead animals are thrown into the river, instead of being conveyed, as before, to Barren Island. Surely our worthy Mayor cannot be aware of this foul practice. It not only renders the river unfit for bathing and boating, but, if persevered in, may cause a pestilence to take root along its shores, and render traveling by the Hudson River Railroad not only disgusting, but unsafe.

I address these remarks to you, Messrs. Editors, firstly because yours is the journal of largest circulation and influence, and secondly, because I know it would be useless to invoke the aid of the Sage of Washington Heights, who looks down from under his brazen dome, at too great an elevation above the rest of humanity to be interested in any such small matter as this. TAPPAUN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Alexander McKenzie begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has moved his Plumbing establishment from No. 341 4th-st., where he has been extensively engaged in all that appertains to the science and practice of plumbing, to the new building corner 4th and Mercer sts., where he has associated with him in business Mr. CHARLES H. O'HARA, whose reputation as a Plumber stands high with the trade.
Owners of country and city residences, where water can be obtained, by natural or artificial means, and want it properly applied, would do well to call upon the subscriber.
Sole proprietors and manufacturers of JANNISON'S PATENT DIAPHRAGM FAUCET, the best and cheapest in the market. McKENZIE & O'HARA,
No. 328 4th st.,
And No. 417 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome st., N. Y.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!!!—Union Port, Pelhamville, Wakeneld, Mount Vernon, East, West and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood and all the property advertised by the Comptroller for non payment of taxes, with the amount due on each lot can be seen at the office of WM. H. PRICE, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, where the same may be paid; also, a list of the Mount Vernon lots leased for village taxes July 16, 1859.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world.
GUARANTEED SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole agents A. S. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Smithsonian House, Broadway.—Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 to $2. Meals as ordered.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted in every city.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our Sewing Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

GUNTHER—GEORGER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, by his Honor the Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mr. FREDERICK GUNTHER to Miss JULIA GEORGER, both of this City.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, at the New-York Hotel, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 7 o'clock A. M., ISAAC B. SMITH, in the 31st year of his age.
His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., when the funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Stephen Smith, Esq., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

RITTER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 31, SUSAN A., daughter of Richard M. and Sarah Jane Ritter, aged 19 months and 11 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 245 Spring st.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, JULIA ANN, only daughter of John and Annie McGuire, in the 3d year of her age.
The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Patrick and Michael Begg, and John Cully, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 16 Centre st., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, Mrs. HANNAH WHITEHEAD, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 42 Downing st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGE TUCKER, in the 49th year of his age.
His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 253 West 21st st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BIRDSALL.—In this City, on seventh day morning, July 30, very suddenly, WILLIAM BIRDSALL aged 61 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Henry-st., on third day, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANDS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, DAVID SANDS M. D., in the 47th year of his age.
His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 East 17th st., on third day, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cornwall N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held at the meeting house, on fourth day (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

MCCOTTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Richard McCotter, aged 21 years, 4 months and 21 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 162 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

HOOVER.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 29, ELIZA, infant daughter of Joseph B. and Almy M. Hoover.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 1, CORNELIA STRATTEN, infant daughter of Dr. J. H. and Cornelia M. Vondy, aged 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 139 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, July 30, JOHN S. BLAUVELT, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.

KELLEY.—At West Point, on Sunday, July 31, EMILY KELLEY, wife of Eli Kelley, of this City.
The funeral will take place at Carmel, Putnam County, on Wednesday. The friends of the family desirous of attending will take the Harlem Railroad cars at 8:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—At Newburg, on Sunday, July 31, SARAH FRANCES, wife of James A. Robinson, and daughter of John B. Kitching, aged 19 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars from Fulton and Hamilton av. Ferries run to the gate.

SECOR.—At New-Rochelle, on first day morning, July 31, WILLETT SECOR, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th st., New-York, at 12:45 P. M., returning, leave

The Wise and Aylett Duel.

Mr. P. H. AYLETT, who fought the duel with O. Jennings WISE, has published an explanatory card, in which he says:

After Gov. WISE's nomination, I advocated his election with the pen, as well as in the capacity of Congressional Elector, and it is untrue that I have ever since "assailed him, editorially or anonymously," in the *Examiner*, or elsewhere, because "he refused to aid me in getting a Federal office."

It is untrue that Mr. O. J. WISE ever threatened me with exposure for personal attacks upon his father; and it is equally false, that there was ever a correspondence betw en us, in which he warned me, that if I "continued my assaults upon his father" he would expose my conduct.

It is untrue that alleged assaults of mine upon Mr. MASON were ever the subject of any warning, threat or communication from Mr. O. J. WISE to myself.

No articles were ever written by me against Gov. WISE, as has been stated, under the cognomen of "Augustus Tomlinson."

The assertion that I have been the "calumniator" of Gov. WISE, is false. Since the Fall of 1854, I have never written, sanctioned, or advised the publication of any article whatever, editorially or otherwise, derogatory to Gov. WISE, and never one word against him as a private citizen.

The articles written by me, which were the proximate cause of the late duel were of a political, and not of a personal nature, and their design and character were not correctly interpreted by those who believed that they had discovered in them anything personal. Self-respect alone prevents me from characterizing, as it merits, the coarse language employed by the Editor of the *News*, in referring to an affair of honor which has been terminated.

In performing a duty of self-vindication, I have made no further reference to private correspondence than was essentially necessary, and I feel no disposition to recur to it again, unless its publication should be required to substantiate my statements.

P. H. AYLETT.

NEW-JERSEY MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The M. E. *Missionary Advocate* for August, publishes several letters from Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of Newark, a missionary of the M. E. Church in China. He says the missionaries arrived at Shanghai on Feb. 28, 267 days from New-York, and were warmly received by the missionaries there. The ground was covered with snow, which however soon dissolved and made mud. They reached Fuh Chau on the 16th, and on the 25th Mr. and Mrs. OSTRAM (also of Newark) separated from them and sailed for Amoy in the mail steamer. Those left at Fuh Chau immediately entered on their work, and held exercises partly in English and partly in Chinese. A letter from Rev. R. S. MACLAY says "Mr. BALDWIN and wife have taken possession of the house rented for them by the mission, and are very comfortably situated. Dr. WENTWORTH boards with them while his own house is rebuilding. The Misses WOOLSTON and Miss PORTER, from Trenton, N.J., were to leave and will occupy the house formerly occupied by Brother GIBSON. They are happy, and enter on their new and promising sphere of usefulness with good courage and hopefulness." These reinforcements have encouraged the missionaries there, and they think the work of the gospel will be rapidly spread in that benighted country under the present force.

DRY GOODS.

STORE WINDOW-SHADES,
CHURCH AND PRIVATE DWELLING SHADES
made to order by
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
Manufacturers and Importers of Upholstery Goods,
291 BROADWAY, New-York, 291

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

ELLERY, WERDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
NINTH TOUSAND
OF
IDYLS OF THE KING.
By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L.
1 vol., 16mo. 75 cents.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.
Copies sent, post free, to any address in the United States, on receipt of price.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A SECRET SOCIETY in New-York, entitled the KAPPA LAMBDA ASSOCIATION, by SHORTS DOUGLAS, M. D. For sale by ROGERS, at the Popular Library, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and by AUGUSTO BRENTANO, No. 708 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Price $1.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HASD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that the mortgage on the property in Wakefield has expired, and that unless immediate steps are taken to have it paid, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the property sold. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, in the Armory, at the head of Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence its annual session, in the room O F. Hall Grand st., on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o clock A. M. Election of Grand Officers on Thursday. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. TERRY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 lbs. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 75 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.—WITH good flour and these yeast cakes, you can always have good, sweet, light and wholesome bread. They are pure and free from salaratus and any other drug; good for biscuit, cake and butter cakes. For sale by all the grocers, and at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No 534 Broadway. Be sure to ask for the What Cheer Cakes.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

HARRIS' PATENT CARPET SWEEPERS.—The best sweeper in use. The carpets are swept thoroughly clean, no dust and by no possibility can it injure the carpet. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

A. T. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERY BODY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO o'clock, in going from Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the Greenpoint cars to Fulton Ferry, from thence to Broadway, through Fulton-st., New-York, a lady's small GENEVA WATCH, white face, enameled in small blue leaves on the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. S. MACKAY'S, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 16 acres of well shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $250 to $300 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Rice Lockwood & Son, No 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New-York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. South preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS WANTED—For the following positions; personal interviews preferred: 2 professors of piano, guitar, violin and singing; 3 ladies for piano, guitar and singing; 2 French, piano and singing; one of German and music; 2 professors of mathematics. Also many others. Salaries $400, $600, $840, $1,000, $1,300. Apply at the American School Institute, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. References, Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Bros., N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally, Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. address Z. Z., Station F., Post-office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first-class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVERNESS well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal compensation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, highly qualified and experienced in teaching English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Music and Italian, wishes a situation as governess. No objection to go South. The highest references given. Address MINNA, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TESTimonials and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches. French and music. Apply to F. J. HOSFORD, Esq., No. 57 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed. There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily in the beautiful village of Nyack, having a few spare rooms, would take two or three small families to board for the Summer season. The house is nearly new and is beautifully situated, it having a fine view of the Hudson River. The location is healthy, it being just far enough from the thronged part of the village to make it pleasant and comfortable. Nyack is easy of access there being three steamboats plying there daily; also steam ferry boat in connection with the boats and railroads on the other side of the river. Where is accommodation for horses, should any one wish to keep their carriage. Terms moderate. Address a note to A. T., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, which will receive prompt attention.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATS, Jr.,
Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MINUTES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS SHERWOOD, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman, wife, three or four children and servant, in a healthy part of the country, and with a social family. Terms moderate. Address, Box No. 115 Post-office, New York City. One or two other families, if convenient, would like to accompany them.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.—This elegant establishment will be open for boarders until Sept. 4. A few choice apartments for families may be secured by early application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack, on the Hudson.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen may be obtained on reasonable terms in the newly fitted-up house No. 41 9th st., near 5th av. Inquire from 10 A. M to 6 P M. Also, the front basement will be let, with or without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMIly, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE FURnished room and pantry, for a gentleman and wife. Location not below 4th-st. Would make a permanent arrangement if price is moderate and location satisfactory. Best of references given and required. Address ALFRED, Box No 1421 Post-office, or Box No. 130 *Times* Office for two days.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first and second floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway opposite Madison Park and Worth monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. A fine healthy location for Southern families. Reference required.

IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL, one or two gentlemen can obtain a large, handsome, nicely furnished room. Price, $4 per week, or $4 50 each with partial board. Gas and bath. References exchanged. Address R. S., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GRADUATE, NOW A LAW Student, desires permanent Board in a first-class private family. Room, Breakfast and Dinner, at $8 a week. A front room not desirable. Must be above 8th and below 17th-st. The best references given. Address, BETHLEHEM, Box. No. 3721 P. O.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART Protestant girls, as good cook, will assist with washing &c; and as chambermaid and purse or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th av., near 23d st., where a number of respectable servants Protestants and others with good reference, can be obtained for City and country families supplied, one year for $2; six months, $1. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately. Three months' situations given for 50 cents.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NATIVE OF Dublin, who is lately from the old country, as nursery governess or children's maid; advertiser has been employed for several years as teacher, which the testimonials she has brought with her will certify. Can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; also fancy knitting and crochet; is a member of the Episcopal Church; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home in this very fine country. Address C. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANT girls, situations in a private family, one for general housework, is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; are both girls of the highest respectability and of strictly reliable habits, and know how to appreciate a good home. Will go together or separate as may be desired, and can give first-rate references from their late employers. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress and nurse. Both would do general housework separately; no objection to the country; best references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 310 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, who are really most desirable servants, situations either in New-York or Brooklyn; one as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting-maid or nurse; are really most efficient and highly respectable girls. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a strictly conscientious and trustworthy female, in a Seminary or Institution; understands boarding-house or has a private family where trust and confidence are required; advertiser can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address W. Y., No. 186 Clinton-st., cor. of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, and biscuit; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamber-work and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 748 2d-av., third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands baking, pastry, meats and poultry; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $8 or $9. Also a girl of 15 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, baker of bread, pies and plain cakes; can make several kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Call at No. 302 8th av., near 26th st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as seamstress; understands all kinds of children's dresses; would take care of a baby and do its washing and make herself generally useful; has no objection to country or city; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to assist with children or make herself generally useful. Best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 East 11th-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with the best of references, a situation as wet nurse in a first-class family in New-York. Call at No. 196 Bleecker-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No objection to traveling.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST AND WILLING girl, a situation as general housework, City or country; can cook well; is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; has City reference. Inquire at No. 83 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or do chamberwork and washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a family. Call at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as excellent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; best of references. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY two young German girls, (sisters,) who speak English fluently, to do chamber or light housework. Apply at No. 60 Norfolk-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 53 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a wet nurse; baby one month old. Call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation as a lady's companion and housekeeper, or as a family governess; would not object to the instruction of children; a permanent home more the object than compensation; would leave the City, or would travel with a family. Communications addressed to M. M. R., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED,—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics No. 138 11th-st., corner of 5th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRSTrate standing in mercantile business, and A No. 1 would like to make some arrangement with some dry goods house to become their traveling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is invaluable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; understands his business very well; good reference; no objections to the country. Also, a situation by a young man, as coachman and gardener, milk cows and farming generally; both are willing and able to work; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; both are fully competent to fill their situations. Address J. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer, is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address G. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age: salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business: references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability; is desirous to make some permanent arrangement with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person that they can place the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their employer, will address A. M. BROWN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business; wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c., are all A No 1, and a line addressed to BOLMES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 22. He has driven both private and public in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener, &c; no objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of McElvain & Young, seed-store No. 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness &c.; no objection to the country. A note addressed to W. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTworthy man as a teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employer. By addressing a note to W. ROBERTS, No. 124 East 24th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No 107 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKing, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate; four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE 16, the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 270 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No 513 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM, A LAD OR YOUNG MAN (white or colored,) who has been brought up among horses and who is fond of a horse to live in a gentleman's family permanently; must understand his business well. Any one who would be content with moderate wages and a good home will find this a very desirable and comfortable situation. American or English preferred. None need apply but such as can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Address, stating all particulars, F B, Brooklyn Post office.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

WANTED—THREE FOREMEN TRACKLAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO UP THE North River; must be a thorough groom and understand his business in every part; an Englishman preferred. Also, a waiter and coachman, to go to New-York. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a hall-boy wanted in a hotel.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with money, to attend the ticket-office of a first class entertainment about starting West. One who can loan his employer $100, on good security, for a few weeks can have a steady situation at $10 per week and expenses paid. Call on Mr. SECOR, No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; one that understands cutting and fitting dresses and all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No 67 East 26th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in an importing house of millinery goods; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 62 Walker st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PRINTING-OFFICE; one acquainted with the business. Apply after 10 A. M., at KERCH'S, Printer, No. 23 Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 WANTED FOR A FEW MONTHS.—Ample security and a large bonus will be paid for the loan. The money is required to extend a highly profitable manufacturing business, which cannot have any competition. A privilege will be so granted to the lender of becoming interested in the business at any time before the maturity of the loan. The above offers a rare opportunity for a gentleman to place his son in a permanent and constantly increasing business which is not subject to the usual vicissitudes of trade. Address, with real name, H. J. R., Box No. 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

$10.000 WANTED AS ADDITIONAL Capital. This amount is wanted in manufacturing an article, the only one of the kind in this country, the sale of which is large and constantly increasing, and for cash or short credits. The profits great, and the invested capital can be doubled every 90 days, with no risk. The business already established in this city on a small scale. The best reference given and required. For further particulars address
THOMAS BELL, Box, No. 112 *Times* Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FURniture of a first class hotel, situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut, and on the main railroad route from New-York to Boston. House well furnished, and doing a good business. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. Inquire at the American Hotel, Jersey City, or at the Meriden House, Meriden, Conn.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division.) No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust there by created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,

Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,

AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Onteeagon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engine attached viz: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and both sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 480 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber.

Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUgust next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Trasfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.

WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his Assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited

GEO. M HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.

W. G STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

DEOSIA AND BURRAU VALLAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Dividend of Four per Cent (4 on the capital stock of the Deposia and Burrau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cor. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av. cor 9th-st. NEW YORK, July 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, July 21, 1859

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons at Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-st, New York.

CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
No 69 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st. New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,

NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Aug. 1 on the Extended Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. On all future orders to attach Extended Coupons to these Bonds the August Coupons will be retained and the amount remitted in cash.

Parties desiring Coupons attached will forward Bonds by United States Express to the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio, at the expense of the Company, when Coupons will be added and the Bonds returned in like manner. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

TO GAS-CONSUMERS AND GAS-LIGHT AND WATER COMPANIES.—THE AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, second number, is this day published containing capital and value of shares of 137 Gas-Light Companies, representing thirty-four million dollars; experiments in the deterioration of gas, and other scientific articles; history of the Croton Aqueduct and other water works, and statistics of the Public Health. Price $3 per annum.

JOHN P. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall st., New York,

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 83 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.

T. B. AGLY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 52 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.
	WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO A TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E LAING,
A. R. END,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. WYNGAG. DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Sith Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, 3 suites of the parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and gold, pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No 218 West 14th-st. J. W PORTER will sell THIS DAY, August 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, 3 superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band and decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, tureens, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in haircloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, &c.

JOHN J RENNIE, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND Mahogany Furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock at the residence of Geo. Ammerman, Esq., No 62 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Rosewood piano forte, mother of pearl keys, City maker, fully guaranteed, parlor suites covered with satin damask; also one suite in velvet moquet, velvet carpets, pier mirrors, lace curtains, etageres, oil-paintings, bookcase, secretaire, encoignears, sideboards, centre tables, marble tops. Also all of the dining room, chambers, nursery, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

A. H. HINEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEgant and costly Household Furniture. A. H. HINEN will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings, vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table, glass and china ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, wash stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st, a large invoice of fine gold and silver watches, brooches and ear-rings in sets, bracelets chains, lockets, rings, &c., &c., in lots to suit the trade. Every article warranted to agree with the catalogue, and to be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—ALL THE CONtents of the elegant residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, looking glasses, in gilt frames, with cornices to match, etageres, centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c.; piano forte, a superior instrument. City made. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a very desirable catalogue of Fall and Winter boots and shoes to which we call special attention of city and country dealers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware on TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale day by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer. a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit retailers. Sale peremptory for cash.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August, 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold; Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 00
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	24 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Berths secured to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE Capt G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock, foot of 40th st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the floor, house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting here with are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir: and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs. to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the building, allowing 10 lbs for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue, and if so what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners.

G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DONOAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES OUSHING, Jr.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A member of one of the best families of Virginia and South Carolina, of unusually high literary and political attainments and position, but unfortunately in moderate circumstances, (being worth only $10,000) would be pleased to correspond with a view to matrimony, with a young lady or widow whose means are sufficiently ample to aid him in achieving the purposes his ambition prompts; she must be of a good family, well-educated, intelligent, and above all, candid and sincere; the best references, both in this City and elsewhere, will be cheerfully furnished to an approved correspondent. All communications addressed to RANDOLPH, Madison-square Post-office, for two days, will be sacredly preserved and carefully answered.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. G. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM				FOOT 23D-ST.			
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 104th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9¾ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN CHOICE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wed'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wed'sy, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, ... 12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wed'sy, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedn'sy, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedn'sy, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIG

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Anniversary Celebration at Poughkeepsie.

Procession of Colored People.

Speeches by J. Holland Townsend, W. G. Strong and William J. Watkins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated at this place to-day, by the colored people of the river counties and their friends. Ever since the passage of the act of emancipation by the British Parliament, by which it was provided that after the 1st of August, 1838, there should be no slaves in the British West Indies, and by which many of the slaves were emancipated four years before the day mentioned, the anniversary has been regarded as a holiday by the descendants of Ham who inhabit at the North, and for several years past those of them who dwell in the counties which border the Hudson River have gathered together every year to celebrate it. In other parts of the United States, I believe, the day is "more honored in the breach than in the observance;" I don't know why. The assemblage at Poughkeepsie yesterday was a large one. From up the river and from down the river, and from both banks of the river, they came in steamboats, cars and wagons—men, women and children, all dressed in Sunday attire, with shining faces beaming with joy, generated by the occasion which had brought them together. The history of the African race does not afford them many such occasions.

At 11 o'clock in the morning a procession was formed at Zion Church, in Main-street, and thence marched to the river to meet those who were to arrive by the steamboats. First came the Grand Marshal, then Flockton's Band, next the President and Vice Presidents of the day, the Committee of Arrangements and the Orator and Reader of the Act of Emancipation. At the river side they delayed till 12½ o'clock. Meantime several steamboats arrived, and with each arrival the number of the crowd at the landing place was increased; numerous terpsichorean exploits were performed by the jubilant colored people so proverbially fond of music and dancing, while the band played for them; and a white man, slightly inebriated, fell into the water, and emerged dripping and half drowned, puffing and blowing, and a more sober, if not a wiser man.

Finally the procession started again and proceeded through the principal streets to Fox's upper Grove, on Livingston-st. There a platform had been erected, and in front of it seats were placed. Judge Davies, of New-York, was on the grounds. The concourse gathered around, the officers of the day took their seats upon it and the exercises commenced with music by Flockton's Band, at 1½ o'clock.

The Rev. B. H. Davis, a colored minister of Newburgh, offered prayer; more music followed, and then—

J. Holland Townsend, of Hudson, the President of the day, delivered the opening address. He said it afforded him a great deal of gratification to meet so many persons from the different localities on the banks of the Hudson gathered together to celebrate so important an event as the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies. It was so late that he would not keep them from the other orators who were to follow. He introduced

W. G. Strong, Principal of a Grammar School at Newark, N. J., who, after a few apologies, said the Declaration of American Independence was a hypocritical document, while Americans held fellow men in bondage. Why did the American people continue to crush the black man. Had not colored men taken an active part in the War of the Revolution? Yet at this moment over 4,000,000 were held in bondage without hope of release. Yet, every Fourth of July orators were heard speaking of the freedom of the land, and clergymen ignored the condition of the enslaved. Twenty-one years ago this day the hearts of thousands of their fellow-beings held in Slavery were made free, and were informed that they were human beings. They celebrated the day because they believed that they had a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Slavery should not be tolerated in a Republic or in a Christian country. It was a disgrace and a blot upon the country. He was opposed to the Colonization scheme. The colonizers loved them at a distance, but did not like them here. The assertion that colored men could not be men here should be cried down. As long as there was a single fellow colored man held in bondage here, there was enough for colored men to do here. They would never cease to curse this country every Fourth of July as long as Slavery continued. God would see that their wrongs were righted, and would visit upon this country its cruelty to the colored man. Though Chief-Justice Taney had declared that they had no rights, it would be seen that they had. The great question with the President was what shall we do with the black man? So was it with the political parties. He exhorted his friends to stand upon the side of truth, upon give up the cause till it prevailed, to keep the cause alive by such celebrations as this and to be united in their efforts. He was loudly applauded.

The President stated that they were out of funds, and he knew that those present desired no better opportunity of expressing their sympathy with the cause than that which was offered them by the statement of this fact. The Committee of Arrangements would now pass around among them, while the Band was enlivening them with a little music. They were in want of $75. A plentiful collection was taken up, and then

William J. Watkins, of Rochester, the Orator of the Day, was introduced. He said it had been advertised that he would deliver an oration this day, but he begged them to consider that there were to-day millions of their fellow-beings who were Freedom's chosen orators. Their voices might be hushed by the hand, but there was in the sufferings that they endured an irresistible eloquence. There they stood to-day the slaves of this model Fourth of July Republic! He held up the four million of their oppressed fellow-beings as the orators of their present day. He bowed before them with a deep sense of his own inferiority. If they had not come there this day animated with the conviction that the time had come to emblazon their rights and their manhood on the wing of the present opportunity, then far better had they staid at home. But they were compelled by stern necessity to make this gathering something more than a mere formality. They were there, if they knew their thoughts, standing before the people of the United States, to show that they were men, with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They were a crushed people; no, not crushed altogether, for not the edicts of the Tract Society, or of Chief-Justice Taney, had quite crushed out their vitality. In the language of the immortal Webster, "they still lived," and they intended to live till the resurrection of Freedom—that was if they lived long enough. Dark and desolate seemed the way of the black man in this country. Four million of their fellow black men were in bondage in this land to-day. They should not forget this warning fact when they gathered here on this day. They were outcasts in their native land; they were not Africans, it must be remembered, but natives of this land. Yes, in this Christian country, Baptist ministers sold Baptist ministers by the pound. Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics sold their fellow men—sold them sometimes to buy bibles for the poor Heathen. This was the day, a day lifting itself proudly above its fellows, on which they should assemble and talk over these facts—flash them like lightning before the eyes of the people, and let them see that they were so. They had assembled then not to talk alone about West India emancipation, but also of their own Slavery. Did God Almighty live yet? Then they should yet be free. The world this day was big with events. The downtrodden people of Europe were asserting with unusual vehemence that "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." "Crush the negro," "No niggers allowed here," was the cry which was sent up to the Cotton god of this country daily. That eloquent divine, Dr. Cheever, had said that God was with the negro. The Doctor had never uttered a more truthful sentiment. They should not then despair. Amid the murky shadows of the Dred Scott decision they would remember that there was One mightier than Chief Justice Taney. Modern Democracy had not overthrown ancient Divinity. If his voice could reach his enslaved brethren, he would tell them that their 1st of August was another being. He would bid them cling to their hope as the faithful Christian clung to the Cross of Christ—cling to it because God was for the negro, and it mattered not who was against them as long as He was with them. Despite the desolation in which they as a people in this country were enshrouded, their hearts rejoiced in the recollections of the day they celebrated. It was the day when a country walking in the light of Heaven laid its strong arm upon the shackles of the slave and said to him, "Be free!" This was the day which lighted up their pathway,—the day in which those who were in bonds looked forward to the day of their own redemption when America should stand forth without one tear of Slavery to blot her escutcheon. What man had done man could do again. They might rest assured that the abolition movement in this country would yet be successful. It would not do for them merely to assemble and talk about emancipation in the West Indies. It was their duty to search after and grapple, if possible, the heart of the American People. Despotism was a evil everywhere. This was the day to speak of the corruption of the American Government—to speak of the Pierces, the Taneys, the Fillmores, the Lords, the Tract Societies, the Sunday School Unions and all the terrible paraphernalia of American Despotism. Slavery dreaded the darkness. He believed that the Democratic Party, if it could, would remove the sun from Heaven by day and displace the moon by night. It hated the light. If American Slavery were portrayed in its true character, nothing could save it from the condemnation of the civilized world. He firmly believed that the Christianity and humanity and conscience of the world would yet elaborate a way by which Slavery should be overthrown. In speaking upon the prolific theme of West India Emancipation, it would be proper to notice the allegation that the British people had themselves tolerated Slavery. Parenthetically, he said, the New-York Herald had said that very morning that it was idle for black men to celebrate the 1st of August, because black men would not work for wages. He advised his black brethren to apply to the editor of that paper for work; if he gave it to them, he (the Speaker) would consent to give up the 1st day of August. He called on colored men in this country to trample upon the Fugitive Slave Law, whatever the consequences might be.

The speaker recited the history of the movement in England for the Emancipation of the West Indies, the proceedings had by Granville Sharp before Lord Mansfield in a Negro's case, in which the right to freedom of a West India slave was tested and a decision affirming that every man in England—no matter how flat his nose, or how long his heel—was free. What a happy thought it was that if they could once get within sound of the minstrelsy of Victoria's lion's roar, not all the bayonets of this Fourth-of-July country could carry them away from her to Slavery. The United States would find it hard to wrest the forty thousand liberated slaves now in Canada, from England. God save the Queen, he said, and the Lord have mercy on James Buchanan. He did not want the fugitive slaves to go to Canada. Here they were born, here they had lived, and here they had ought to die. He called on his brethren, black and white both, to shelter the fugitive slave who came to them for protection. The speaker urged the rallying together of the opponents of Slavery; if they united, they could effect its destruction. They had here assembled with music. Blow the trumpets, he said; beat the joyous paean on the drum, for to day, if never again, musicians, you play in the cause of Human Freedom. The orator dwelt upon the fears that had prevailed among the whites in the West Indies lest they should be massacred when the blacks were set free, and the good conduct of the latter when their shackles were removed. He pictured the rejoicings of the emancipated slaves, and said the fears of the whites of this country about the consequences, if the slaves were set free, were equally unfounded with those of the whites in the West Indies. The reason why the slaves of this country were so despised by the Yankee nation, was because there were too many Uncle Toms among them. There were too many black men who thought they must bear everything. He reminded his hearers that in the West Indies the insurrections of the slaves were the precursors of their emancipation. The slaves of the South, if they could not wring freedom from their oppressors by appealing to their humanity, should wade through seas of blood to obtain it. The assertion that emancipation had been a curse to the West Indies was without foundation. Perhaps they raised less sugar now, but they raised more men. It was well for black men to look about them and inquire "Watchman, what of the night?" He felt exceedingly hopeful. He knew the Slave-trade had been revived, but the aggressions of the Slave power were digging its own grave. The Northern vertebræ was growing stronger. The name of Wm. H. Seward was a terror to the South. The South would swallow its own head yet, as the Irishman had said the terrapin did. The eye of the world was upon the oppressed negroes. They should stand forth like men and battle manfully. They were expecting more help from Heaven than from any right to hope for. They should put their feet upon any project of colonization. The fact was they were a fixed institution. The white people had stolen them and brought them here, and here they would live and die. All speechifying and resolutionizing accomplished nothing. Action was what they wanted and action in the right direction. Into the hands of God Almighty they could commit their cause into His hands who "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm." Mr. Watkins concluded amid loud applause.

The Rev. W. H. Butler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily disapprove of the movement of the African Civilization Society, believing that it is calculated to divert the attention of the people from the great question of our rights in this country, and to divide and distract the councils of the people.

Mr. Johnson, on the platform, strenuously opposed this, but it was carried by acclamation.

The following resolution, also offered by Mr. Butler, was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to Wm. J. Watkins our sincere thanks for the able, eloquent and instructive oration delivered on the present occasion.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

In the evening Mr. Watkins delivered another oration at the Universalist Church on the same subject, and much to the same effect as that which he delivered in the afternoon.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTORS OF ASSESSMENTS—THE CROTON BOARD.

This Board held a regular session last evening, President McSpedon in the chair.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, recommending the Board to authorize the Corporation Counsel to commence legal proceedings against Joseph R. Taylor, Ira A. Libbey, Walter Oakley and Horatio M. Sherwood, and their sureties, to recover public moneys kept back by them while acting as Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessments.

The Annual Report of the City Inspector was received and ordered printed.

The Special Committee having in charge the nominations of the Mayor for the Croton Aqueduct Board reported, through their Chairman, Alderman Genet, that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. Alderman Bradley opposed the discharge, and moved that the Committee be authorized to present a majority and minority report. The motion was put and lost.

Alderman Brady thought there was force enough present to confirm the nominations of the Mayor, but, at any rate, he hoped the Committee would not be discharged, but that the matter might be allowed to lie over.

Alderman Bradley was sorry that the time had arrived when the Democracy, numbering a majority of four in the Board, should allow themselves to be ruled by six pitiful Republicans. He hoped, with Alderman Brady, that the matter would be allowed to lie over until the next meeting, when he hoped that the Democrats of the Board, having had time to reflect, would present a unit upon the question.

Alderman Tuomey was also in favor of letting the matter lie over, and made a motion to that effect.

Alderman Genet spoke earnestly in favor of the discharge of the Committee, and said that it was not possible for them to agree, and that it was the unanimous wish of the members of the Committee to be discharged.

Alderman Starr was opposed to laying the matter over, and candid enough to declare that it was because the opposition, to which he belonged, had the game in their own hands upon this question. The Republicans had found the Democrats divided, and they ought to make the most of it.

Alderman Evans denied that the Democrats were divided, and hoped they would show that they were not, by voting to lay this matter over. As for Alderman Starr, he did not belong to any party, but generally tried to go with the majority.

The motion to lay over was then put and lost.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Alderman Adams moved that the subject be laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman Tuomey moved an adjournment. Lost.

Alderman Genet called for the reading of the communication of the Mayor submitting the nominations.

The President said the paper was not before the Board.

Alderman Genet said that it was in the hands of the Clerk.

The Clerk was sent after the paper, and during his absence several motions to adjourn were made and lost.

The President announced that the paper was now before the Board, and he proceeded to read the same. The paper nominates Myndert Van Schaick as President of the Board, and Thos. B. Tappan and Alfred Craven for Vice-President and Engineer.

Ald. Owen moved that the name of Mr. Van Schaick be confirmed.

Ald. Tuomey moved to amend by including the other two names. Lost.

Ald. Genet moved to lay the nomination of Mr. Van Schaick on the table. Carried—9 to 7.

Ald. Adams moved to lay all the nominations on the table until Friday night. Carried—10 to 5.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening a large amount of routine business was transacted.

The remonstrance of Major-General Sandford and Brigadier-General Ewen against the Common Council's memorializing the Governor to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, was received and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Laimbeer, Van Tine and Jones.

Councilman Laimbeer offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, have, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, been disbanded, and, whereas, the Twelfth Regiment were always ready to respond to the call of the City authorities in defence of law and order; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council regret the disbandment of said Regiment, and would hail its restoration to its former position in the First Division as an act of justice to the men and a benefit to the City.

Councilman Otterson moved that the resolutions be referred to a Special Committee, as he knew nothing of the subject.

Councilmen Laimbeer and Lent opposed the motion, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

On putting the question, Councilman Otterson asked to be excused from voting.

The Board refused to excuse him, and the Chair again ordered his name to be called.

Councilman Otterson replied: I cannot and will not vote. This attempt at compulsion is the most uncourteous thing I ever saw attempted in this Board.

The Chair replied that if the member did not comply with the direction of the Board he would be obliged to order him under arrest.

Councilman Otterson replied that he would rather remain under arrest from then until December than vote on a question of which he knew nothing.

The call of the roll was proceeded with and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Councilman Platt, Councilman Otterson was then excused from voting.

A petition in reply to the remonstrance of Generals Sanford and Ewen was received, and referred to the Special Committee. It was as follows:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The petition of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the Independence Guard, late Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, respectfully shows: That your petitioners have learned, from the published proceedings of the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, that a proposition to recommend the reorganization of your petitioners as a regiment of the militia of this State has been presented for the consideration of your Honorable Bodies.

Though your petitioners hoped, by the recent parade and review, to appeal to the municipal authorities and to public opinion against the order of disbanding them, they did not dare to hope that, amid the more important interests pressing upon you their rights would receive such immediate attention. For this unsolicited and unexpected action, your petitioners ask leave to communicate to you their sincere thanks and the assurance of their constant gratitude.

From the same published proceedings your petitioners learn that a remonstrance against any action or investigation on your part has been made by Major-General C. W. Sandford and Brigadier-General John Ewen. The interests of the service cannot be promoted by refusing to reorganize a body of officers and men, against whom the remonstrants can make no real charge, except that of electing as their Colonel an able and efficient officer, personally disliked by them. Mutiny and insubordination cannot be encouraged by a fair and open investigation of the standing of a regiment which, in obedience to an order of the Commander in chief, though convinced of its illegality, has quietly surrendered its arms. The offences of Col. Cocks, the only crimes charged by the remonstrants, form no reason, in military law why the officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment should be dismissed the service, much less prevented from re-entering it.

Whether personal malice or an erroneous idea of facts or law have dictated the indiscriminate attack upon your petitioners, they ask in either case a full investigation; an opportunity, hitherto seduloully withheld, of meeting their enemies and persecutors.

The remonstrance assumes so much the character of a legal "complaint" that your petitioners beg to answer its charges separately, replying to the remonstrance as presented to you, and not the altered and garbled edition of it published, apparently by authority of the remonstrants, in the New York *Evening Post*.

First—Your petitioners deny that the action proposed, or the investigation which they ask, would tend to foster and encourage insubordination. Your petitioners have never, as to the many of their number as are privates, disobeyed any order communicated to them. Your petitioners have at no time disobeyed any legal order; their own honor, the honor of the State, and the good of the service, forbid them to obey orders manifestly illegal.

Second—Your petitioners do not "impeach the conduct of the Governor of the State," or of any "military tribunal," as the remonstrants disingenuously insinuate.

The Governor acted upon the advice of the remonstrants themselves, stated in his published order of March 16, 1859, hereto appended, that he did so, and published their recommendation.

We make no charge against him; we deeply regret that he suffered himself to be misled and deceived by two officers, who now seek shelter behind him.

Generals Sandford and Ewen know that no military tribunal ever passed upon any matter relating to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, though the calling of such a tribunal was earnestly desired by us.

The disbandment was in consequence of representations made by the remonstrants, which we charge to be incorrect in fact, and of the truth of which we desire an investigation, against which they "remonstrate."

Third—It is needless to say, in answer to the third clause of the remonstrance, that the Honorable the Common Council are fully competent to decide this matter the more so as the decision requires little more than a knowledge of the distinction between truth and falsehood. The allegation that you ought not to occupy your time in this matter is untrue as well as impertinent, for by this disbandment you are deprived of the service of more than two hundred of your police, and have a right to demand why this is done.

Fourth—No order to parade on the funeral procession of ex President Monroe was ever issued to this regiment, and to endeavor now to punish a regiment for not parading after the Colonel has been punished for not ordering it to do so, savors more of persecution and malice than of patriotism or manliness. The Colonel of the regiment contended, as will be seen by his defence appended hereto, that the order given to him was illegal in its nature, and in its form discretionary; and he has been cashiered for not ordering out his men by a Court which the remonstrants style impartial but whose President he challenged for impartiality, and whose jurisdiction he denies.

Fifth—The allegation in the fifth clause, that the motives and character of the members of the Court have been assailed by members of this regiment other than the accused, who protested against the Court, is simply false.

It is equally false that the regiment ever sustained the Colonel in any insubordinate act.

When the remains of Monroe were conveyed to their last resting place, Gen. Sandford, without any request of the Common Council, as incorrectly stated, volunteered an escort, which he could not legally order out; Gen. Ewen designated, without reference to the Common Council, the Twelfth Regiment as part of that escort.

Having received this illegal order, the Colonel stated its contents to a meeting of his officers, informed them of its illegality, and that if they desired to parade he would cure the illegality, by ordering a regimental parade, which he had a right to do.

The officers expressed a desire not to parade, no order was issued. The regiment and its officers therefore could not possibly parade, and for preventing them from parading, Col Cocks was tried and cashiered.

The reasons for the unwillingness of the officers to parade is simply as follows: In January previous, the regiment, in conformity with the regulations, entered into a contract for a supply of new caps, such as required by law, their old ones not corresponding to the regulations; these were to be finished upon the 4th day of July, and it was determined that the new cap should be then first worn. In the meantime the old caps were destroyed, sold or given away, all of which facts were well known to Gen. Ewen when he ordered the parade. On the day, therefore, when the funeral of Monroe occurred, to wit: the 2d of July, the regiment found that they would be compelled to parade partly with new caps, partly with old ones of a different pattern, and that many of their men were without any.

In respect, therefore, to the City and its authorities, and to the distinguished dead, they desired to avoid appearing in unmilitary and irregular costume.

Sixth—The sixth specification of the remonstrance consists of a labored attempt to contrast the want of patriotism displayed on the occasion above mentioned by the Twelfth Regiment, with the patriotism of Generals Sandford and Ewen, who, the remonstrance states, "promptly ordered and performed that duty." On the one hand, your petitioners submit that to charge them with want of patriotism for not parading without caps, is merely childish; and on the other hand, while they admit that Gen. Sandford availed himself as promptly as usual of the opportunity of riding in uniform at the head of the division, they regret to state that Gen. Ewen, although ordered to appear in uniform, with the other officers "not on duty," at the corner of Fourteenth street and Seventh-avenue, "in open and obedient defiance of the orders issued by Major-General Sandford," did not appear in uniform at the place of assembly, but "appeared as a spectator in citizens dress in a conspicuous position," namely on a stoop in Fourteenth street, during the greater part of the parade, they committing the very offence for which, a few months afterwards, he caused Col. Cocks to be cashiered.

Seventh—Your petitioners respectfully state that every allegation in the seventh article of the remonstrance, either as presented to you, or as published relating to the numerical strength of the regiment is false, and they deny each and every one of them and state the truth to be as follows: In 1854 the regiment was one of the strongest in the service, and paraded over 600 muskets; since that time, by the order of its superior officers, and against its will, the Garde Lafayette, now forming the entire Fifty-fifth Regiment, and the Light Guard, a fine corps of 70 muskets, were taken away from it, reducing its numbers fearfully, and soon afterward it was compelled to make important changes in uniform, which always drive many men from a regiment.

Under these circumstances any regiment less ambitious than your petitioners would have broken down completely, but notwithstanding the regiment in 1856 paraded at inspection 198 men, and had upon its roll 307 officers, non commission officers and privates.

In the year 1857 the regiment came under the command of Col. Cocks, and began to share the hatred which that officer had gained from some superior officers in the Division.

The inspection in that year took place in a heavy rainstorm, an event always previously deemed sufficient to postpone an inspection; notwithstanding this, however, the regiment paraded 142 muskets, and its actual strength was 273, officers, non commissioned, and privates.

The war against Col. Cocks still continuing, the Regiment after this was made the object of another attack.

Company L of 70 men, was—against the desire of the Regiment—removed from it, and in its place a Company of citizens was given—unprovided with regulation uniforms, and which only inspected 21 officers and privates.

At the inspection in 1858 (notwithstanding this evident effort to reduce it) and the absence of one entire Company, (feels well known to the remonstrants,) the Regiment paraded 122 muskets, and its entire strength was 218 officers, non commissioned officers, and privates; the small number on parade being readily accounted for by the fact (also well known to the remonstrants) that the inspection was postponed the day before the time first fixed to a day, one day thereafter, not giving time to warn the men until the day last fixed was likewise that of the parade of the ununiformed militia.

Your petitioners respectfully state that it is not true, as alleged in the remonstrance that the Tenth Regiment was, in 1857, or since, superior in numerical strength to the Twelfth. On the contrary thereof, they state that at the time of the inspection in 1857, its whole number of officers, non commissioned officers and privates, was 227, and that the number of men paraded does not appear in the returns to the Adjutant-General's Office.

Your petitioners further show that on the 4th day of July, 1859, the said Tenth Regiment did not parade 100 muskets, although by the connivance of the remonstrants, it paraded with one entire company, which did not belong to it, and that these 100 men were clothed in three distinct uniforms in "open and defiant disobedience" of the general regulations, and presented thereby a disorderly appearance.

Your petitioners further state that the consolidation alluded to was not founded upon, or ordered within any reasonable time after the inspection in October, 1858, but was ordered on the 16th day of March, 1859, immediately after the sentence upon Colonel Cocks was pronounced, which left the Twelfth Regiment free to re-elect him, and rendered it necessary, in order to secure any personal vengeance against him, that the regiment shou'd be broken up.

At the date of this order, the 16th of March, 1859, as appears by affidavits in the hands of the Governor, duplicates whereof can be produced, the actual strength of the regiment was 243 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and upwards of 50 recruits.

Eighth—Your petitioners admit that the efficiency of a regiment is shown by its promptness and numbers on actual service and, therefore, state that on the 17th day of June, 1857, being the occasion of what is known as the Dead Rabbit Riot, (the last actual service into which they were called,) they paraded 180 men in line within one hour and a half from the receipt of orders by their Colonel, and 226 within a short time after.

Your petitioners further state the following parades as evidence of their present numbers:

1. A volunteer parade upon the 22d of February, 1859, at which they paraded 157 rank and file, and 31 officers.

2. Their recent excursion to Albany in the month of March 1859, when they paraded 208 muskets and 32 officers.

3. Their parade upon delivering up their arms, when they paraded 192 muskets and 33 officers.

Your petitioners state that these and all other numbers herein set forth, are the actual strength of the regiment, and are not swelled by borrowing, or discharged members, and that every allegation to the contrary hereof in the remonstrance contained is untrue.

Ninthly—Your petitioners deny for the reasons mentioned in General Order No. 1, Independence Guard, hereto appended, the legality of the orders of consolidation or disbandment.

Your petitioners deny that their reorganization will impair the discipline of the First Division, much more that a rigid investigation, which is all that they desire, will have that effect.

On the contrary your petitioners expressly charge that the course of the remonstrants is tyrannical, and improper, and destructive of proper feelings in our volunteer soldiery. They also state that by reason of this conduct more valuable officers and men have withdrawn within the past year from the Division than have ever left it in a similar time, and unless proper examination be made into the conduct in office of the remonstrants, it is to be feared that the entire First Division will become disorganized and demolished.

The remonstrants state that the Governor will not reorganize us, even if you apply to them.

It may seem undignified to answer such a foolish argument, yet your petitioners would ask "if they know the Commander in Chief will refuse, why trouble you with a remonstrance?" If they do not know, why do they make the statement?

The Twelfth Regiment has never disobeyed, and will never disobey the sentence of any tribunal, civil or military. They ask investigation; they ask to be confronted with the remonstrants. They charge, upon their honor as men and officers, that the remonstrance handed to you and published in a different form from that in which it was handed in, contains misstatements, suppressions and distortions of the truth, and insinuations calculated to injure their standing with their fellow-citizens, and they respectfully ask to be heard.

Your petitioners pray that a full investigation of the matters herein and in the said remonstrance set forth may be had, and that your Honorable Bodies will take such action thereon as may be just.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) A. P. DaLRYMPLE,
J. D. OTTIWALL,
J. A. BOYLE,
A. H. NICOLAY,
WM. G. WARD } Committee.

The Home for Young Deaf Mutes petitioned for a donation. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A large number of reports were received and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Numerous papers from the Aldermen were also referred.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to appoint a Collector of Rents for West Washington Market, if in his judgment it should be deemed necessary. Adopted.

The Mayor called attention to an obstruction at Pier No. 12 East River, and vetoed permission given to a Mr. Jackson to keep one or two carts standing in front of his place of business.

The Board then adjourned, without completing the calendar of business.

Aerial Navigation—Mr. Wise's Programme.

Mr. Wise addresses the following explanatory note to the St. Louis *Evening Bulletin*:

Ms. Editor: In accordance with your request, I will give you an outline of my propositions: Aerial navigation with balloons, must necessarily depend upon the air currents. Nature has provided these currents, and if we study them by investigation, we shall soon be able to do much with balloons, that has hardly been dreamed of. The trade winds move from East to West in the equatorial regions. As the hot air of the torrid zone rushes westward, it ascends, and seeks its equilibrium in moving towards the polar regions, in curves, towards the northwest. By the time it reaches the north temperate zone it deflects towards the east from the southwest. Higher up it comes from the west; and above this stratum it comes from the northwest. Hence, then, in our zone, these return currents go, first from southwest to northeast; at a greater altitude, from west to east; and at a still greater altitude, from northwest to southeast. Here, then, we have before us the natural elements for establishing a uniform system of air travel from St. Louis, or San Francisco, if you please, to any given point in the east, between Charleston, S. C., and Portland, in the State of Maine.

My object in pursuit is to find the barometrical altitudes of these currents, and to prepare charts for them, so that the aëronaut may know beforehand where to find them with the same facility that mariners can find their water currents and tidal waves. Somebody must do these things in order to make ballooning useful. Having already practiced ballooning for 24 years, I feel as though the balance of my life must be devoted to this object. I know that it will be tedious and laborious, often unfruitful, and perhaps sometimes received with incredulity and condemnation, but still the voice of the winds sings sweetly, "Go on, go on, the world was not made in a day."

I intend to go on, and that is my mission now. As long as there is faith enough in this system and patronage to sustain it, I am willing to work and strive for its perfection. I feel confident that, with a capital of $10,000, a balloon line could be established to make regular trips from St. Louis to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, that would pay a fine interest on the investment by its carrying letters and passengers.

On Saturday morning next I will make an experimental trip from this city, with a barometer express provided for the purpose. The voyage will be made eastward, and with a view of touching at a city some hundreds of miles east of St. Louis. The amount is now being subscribed to defray the expenses of the inflation; and whatever is contributed to these purposes is always devoted to the improvement of the art.

In a short time hereafter I hope to be provided with better adapted balloons for these purposes, and I will only add that the success, crude as it may appear, with these ill-conditioned balloons, is one of the most cheering encouragements to its ultimate perfection. If we can do so much with very inferior machines, what can we not do with properly well-constructed balloons?

You may say, "why have you not got good balloons now?" Ans.—They are good enough for local ascents, but are no more adapted to the great end of aërial navigation, than is a pleasure yacht to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The right kind of balloons will shortly be brought into use.

Truly yours,
JOHN WISE.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1859.

A Forger Caught—A Deceived Wife.—Charles Watson, said to hail from Altoona, but had been living at the United States Hotel for the past three months, was apprehended early this morning at his boarding house, Mrs. Updegroves, by Officer Barker, on a warrant charging him with forging the names of Messrs. John Brady and William Kanaagy, to orders on Dr. Patterson and Miss Wilson, by which he obtained various goods from their respective stores. On meeting Dr. Patterson this morning he acknowledged his guilt and appeared to be penitent. The boarding house was subsequently searched and nearly all the articles were at once handed over by the wife of the prisoner who was entirely ignorant of the exploits of her husband. She had one dress made of the goods thus obtained, but on ascertaining these facts she refused to wear it and was glad to embrace the first opportunity of restoring them to their lawful owners. The wife is quite young, but recently married at Altoona, where her parents reside, wealthy and respectable; it appears that she intends to leave him at once, having been so grossly deceived by him; she refused to recognize him as her husband after the arrest on these charges.—*Harrisburg Patriot, July 30.*

[Advertisement].

"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. Barrow, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A Sewing Machine, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented Willcox & Gibbs Machine. James Willcox.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1.

3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90,	86⅛	50	Hud. River, R	s10 32¾
1,000	do	86⅜	30	Harlem Railroad	10
1 000	do	88¾	50	M. So. & N. In. R	7¾
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	100	Panama Railroad	115½
11,000	N. Caro. St 6s	95⅜	100	do	bnw.115⅝
2,000	Michigan 6s	99	10	Harlem R. Preferred	35
2,000	Cali. St 7s Bds.	81	200	do	s30 35
5,000	Brook. City W. L.	100	100	do	35⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89⅛	200	Reading Rail'd	b10 44⅞
1,000	Erie R. 2-m. bds ex.	72	200	do	44⅞
1,000	Erie R. 3 m.'ds.'83	58⅜	100	do	s30 44¾
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. bds.	37	1050	do	s60 44¾
1,000	Har. 2 m bds. ex d.	88½	100	do	b10 44
10	Am. Exch. Bank	102½	200	do	45
10	National Bank	101	50	Illinois Cen. R	s60 64
20	Bank of Commerce	97½	50	do	64⅛
10	do	97¾	150	do	64¾
82	Penn. Coal Co	85	50	do	s30 64¾
50	Pac. M. Steam. Co	71	100	do	65
20	do	71½	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	bnw 63¾
100	do	71⅜	50	do	b10 63⅞
50	do	71⅜	100	do	nw 63⅞
100	do	71⅜	100	do	b30 64
150	do	72	100	do	64
150	Cumb. Coal Pfd	14	50	do	nwk 64½
28	N. Y. Central R	73¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R	23¾
500	Erie Railroad	s60 7	50	Del. Lack. & W. R.	48
200	do	7⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$6 000	U. S. 5s, '74	101⅛	100	Hudson River R	33
15,000	Missouri State 6s	83	100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	65⅛
5,000	do	b10 83⅛	100	do	b60 65⅜
2 000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	82	100	do	s60 65
10	Cum. Coal Pref	14	100	do	b30 66
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 72	100	M. So. & N. I. R	s30 21¾
145	do	72	100	do	21¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅛	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	64¾
200	Erie Railroad	7⅛	100	do	b60 64½
100	do	7⅜	200	do	64½
56	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93	50	do	b60 64⅝
50	do	92¾	200	do	b30 64¾

MONDAY, August 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 30, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 23:

Decrease in Loans	$586,748
Decrease in Specie	432,348
Increase in Circulation	44,333
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	827,048

Including the Clearing House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 31, 1858.	July 30, 1859	July 23, 1859.
Capital	$66.717,000	$68.645,000	$68.508,657
Loans	119 850,456	119,347,412	119,934,160
Specie	35,712,107	20,764,564	21 196,912
Circulation	7,408,365	8,214,959	8,170,626
Gross Deposits	106,456 030	91,707 878	94,416,053
Exchanged	15,320,157	17,232,983	19.114,110
Undrawn